Volume 162 No. 4

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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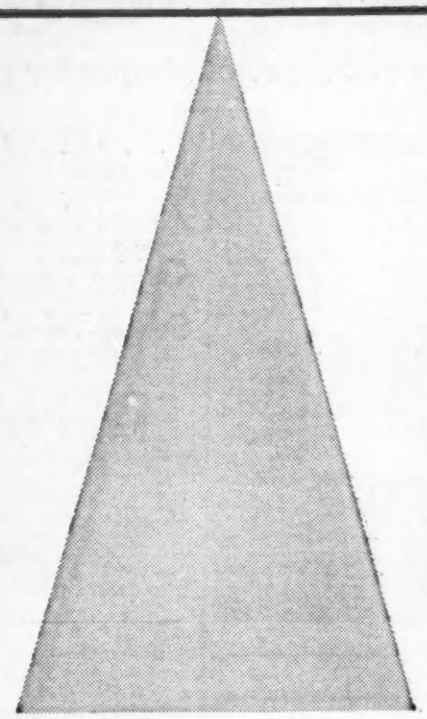

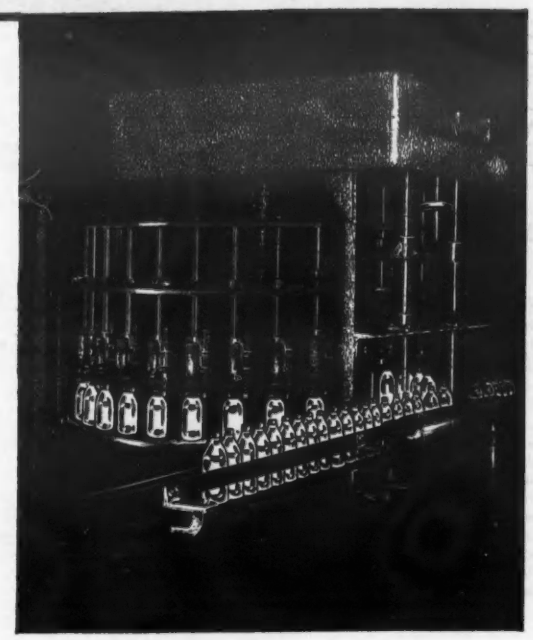

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Volume 162 No. 4 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | July 28, 1952

NPA Lifts Inventory Curbs on 30 Chemicals

The National Production Authority modified its basic control orders July 24 to remove about thirty chemicals from the list of "designated scarce materials" and from control of inventory order No. 1. At the same time, the agency announced that seven other chemical products have been added to the list to make it unlawful for anyone to maintain more than a "practicable minimum working inventory" of these materials.

The items removed from the control list were among a large number of other items similarly decontrolled because of the improvement of the supply situation. These included products in the fields of metals and minerals, textiles, rubber, and miscellaneous categories. These same lists were added to, however, by other items that have come into short supply since the last revisions in April and June.

Chemical products removed from the scarce materials list and freed from inventory control were the following:—

Chemicals Freed from Curbs

Alkyl phenol; alkyl phenol resins; allethrin; amylphenol; butyl phenol; carbon bisulphide; chloroform; cyclohexylamine; dichlorobenzene, ortho, meta and para; dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane; 2-4, dichlorophenoxy acetic acid; diphenylamine; ethylene oxide; hexylresorcinol; hydrofluoric acid and compounds derived therefrom; iron oxide, yellow; lead naphthenate; melamine resins and molding powders; naphthenic acid; orthophosphoric acid; parachlorophenol; phenothiazine; phosphorus; polytetrafluorethylene; polyvinylidene chloride and copolymer resins; resorcinol; resorcinol resins; sebacic acid; sodium chlorate, sulphonated oil; zinc chloride, and zinc ammonium chloride.

Chemicals added to the list and brought under inventory control were:—

Alkyl and aromatic substituted phenolic resins; bis-phenol; charcoal, granular;

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Sulphuric Acid Quota Upped

Exports of sulphuric acid during the third quarter of this year will be licensed up to a total of 525 short ton (100 percent H_2SO_4 basis) by the Office of International Trade, it was announced July 21. This is an increase over the 400 short tons authorized for licensing during the second quarter and reflects an improvement in the supply situation. The quota covers all grades of sulphuric acid, including oleum.

Dicalcium Phosphate Duty Free No Longer

The Bureau of Customs announced July 24 that it has reclassified dicalcium phosphate from an article entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1685 of the tariff act of 1930 to an item dutiable under paragraph 5 of the act at the modified rate of 12½ percent ad valorem. The change becomes effective as to merchandise entered for consumption thirty days after notice is published in the forthcoming issue of the weekly, "Treasury Decision."

Dicalcium phosphate has entered into the United States free of duty as a fertilizer material. In recent years it has developed that its chief use is no longer as a fertilizer, but as a material used in industrial operations. The bureau reclassified it for this reason. Legislation to allow the material to continue to enter the country free of duty was introduced in the house last session, but nothing further was done with it and the bill died with the ending of the session.

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

Several changes in the regulations of the Federal Food and Drug Administration covering the certification of antibiotic preparations were announced by the agency July 18.

The order containing the changes provided for minor revisions in the tests and methods of assay for penicillin, penicillin-streptomycin ointment, penicillin-streptomycin bougies, and streptomycin, aureomycin, bacitracin, and bacitracin-neomycin tablets.

Also provided for were a change in the expiration date for bacitracin ointment from eighteen to twenty-four months, and a change in the expiration date for bacitracin-polymycin ointment from twelve to eighteen months if the person who requests certification has proved that this drug as prepared by him is stable for such period of time.

Sulphur Exports in Second Half Scheduled at January-June Rate

The government will issue export licenses against available supplies of crude sulphur up to a total of 465,000 long tons during the last half of this year, or at the same rate as during the January-June period.

This marks the first time since export controls were established that shipments have not been cut back from the previous quota period and is believed to be due to a better supply situation resulting from increased production and conservation practices.

For the third quarter alone, the allowable exportable quantity will be one-half of the six months' quota, or 232,500 long tons, the Office of International Trade announced. Exports of refined sulphur for the third quarter will again be limited to 7,500 long tons, the same as for the first and second quarters of this year.

OIT explained that the 232,500-ton quota covers crude sulphur from all production sources, having a purity of 97 percent or better. It includes crude sulphur in bulk as well as crude sulphur crushed to a convenient size for bagging. Crude sulphur which has been ground or pulverized to a powder is included in the refined sulphur quota. Crude sulphur of less than 97 percent purity is not included in these quotas, but is subject to export licensing.

Third Quarter Distribution Altered

While the quantity of sulphur available for export in the third quarter is unchanged from the average quantity of the two preceding quarters, some changes have been made in the distribution of the third quarter quotas among importing countries.

The current rate of sulphur exports is slightly lower than in the last six months of 1951, OIT said. However, this is offset by the increasing use in other countries of sulphur from pyrites, smelter and refinery gases, and natural sour gases, which relieves the drain on US brimstone.

The International Materials Conference, which disclosed the July-December export total, also revealed that consumption of crude sulphur in the United States also will be permitted at a higher rate for the next six months—2,307,000 long tons as against 2,226,000 long tons for the period just closed.

Supplies are improving not only in this country but in the other free areas as well, the IMC figures showed. In scheduling allocations for the July-December period, the agency figured consumption on the basis of 3,200,260 long tons, or 6,400,000 long tons for the entire year. This compares with 5,900,000 tons in 1950 and 6,140,000 tons last year.

Conservation Easing Supplies

IMC also said that conservation practices also were producing results that is easing the pinch of tight supplies. In 1950 and in the first half of 1951, before the first world allocation plans went into effect, consumption exceeded production by 7.8 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively, it was stated. Since July, 1951, however, consumption has virtually been brought into line with production and the severe

—Continued on page 82

FSA Holding to Tentative Proposals In Final Drug Labeling Regulations

Revised regulations modifying the requirements imposed upon drug manufacturers in the labeling of their products were issued July 24 by the Federal Security Agency. Except as regards changes in the printed statements on the labels, the new regulations are effective immediately. Otherwise, manufacturers have until August 1, 1953, to make their labels conform to the requirements.

The new regulations are based on the tentative set of rules issued by the agency last February on which industry was invited to submit its comments. In final form, they follow the proposed rules closely with one major exception. At the last moment, it was decided not to include the rules that were proposed to be issued under the Durham-Humphrey act, but to let the law speak for itself on this point.

The Durham-Humphrey act is designed to safeguard health by dividing drugs for human use into two classes—those suitable for use only under the care of physicians, dentists or other licensed practitioners, and those that need not be limited in their distribution. The proposed rules set out in great detail what a pharmacist can or cannot do in selling such drugs, refilling prescriptions, and labeling of the compounded product.

Durham-Humphrey Reference

In the final regulations now promulgated, the only reference to the Durham-Humphrey act is with respect to exemption of drugs containing minor amounts of narcotics from the limitation that narcotics may only be sold on prescription. This exemption extends to drugs containing chlorobutanol and intended for external use only; weak solutions of epinephrine for use as sprays, and barbiturates to which a sufficient quantity of another drug has been added so as to prevent the ingestion of a sufficient amount to cause a hypnotic or somnifacient effect.

Under the regulations which have governed the labeling of drugs since 1938, the manufacturer was required to omit indications and directions for use from the package labeling of drugs to be sold only on prescription. This information was supplied in brochures direct to physicians and pharmacists. The purpose was to discourage sale without prescription.

Sale of Restricted Drugs

Under the new regulations, the sale of restricted drugs without a prescription is plainly prohibited. A restricted drug is a drug that is not safe for use except under supervision of a physician. Therefore, there is no longer any reason for omitting from the labeling information as to how a "prescription only" drug is to be used. On the other hand there is no necessity for providing in the labeling extensive detailed information for the practitioner about drugs with which he is familiar or has access to full information. Therefore manufacturers need to label their drugs with only a minimum of information.

In addition to the mandatory caution legend, "Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription," the only other information required is the recommended or usual dosage, the route of administration if it is not for oral use; and the quantity or proportion of each active ingredient. This information will be helpful to physicians and pharmacists in the everyday prescribing and dispensing of these drugs. Other information regarding their therapeutic properties, indications and directions, which was formerly excluded from the market package can be furnished in the form of a package insert under the regulations.

While manufacturers are responsible for the proper labeling of their products, the regulations make provision for lifting

—Continued on page 82

Sulphur Inventory Limitation Relaxation Asked by Industry

The native sulphur industry advisory committee last week unanimously recommended to the National Production Authority, that the agency raise its present twenty-five calendar day inventory limitation on sulphur supplies to sixty calendar days.

Sulphur inventories presently are limited to a twenty-five-day supply at currently scheduled rates of operation under an amendment to NPA's sulphur order, M-69, issued November 9, 1951. The twenty-five day limitation, however, permits barge or vessel shipments which may amount to as much as a three or four month supply providing no additional deliveries are received as long as inventories exceed requirements by twenty-five calendar days.

NPA presented data indicating that producers' sulphur stocks, which continued downward to the end of March of this year, have since increased. Beginning in April, sulphur consumption fell below the amounts authorized under the 90-percent-of-1950 usage limitations of order M-69. For the first six months of 1952, the shortfall (difference between authorized consumption and actual consumption) amounted to an estimated 123,000 long tons of elemental sulphur. Part of the shortfall NPA ascribed to the effects of the steel strike.

In addition, NPA said, production of Frasch-mined and recovered elemental sulphur thus far this year is at a slightly higher level than for the corresponding period of 1951. A Bureau of Mines representative told the committee that elemental sulphur in the hands of producers increased 93,000 long tons from the January 1, 1952, total of 2,906,000 long tons to June 30, 1952 when stocks amounted to 2,999,000 long tons. NPA stated that sulphur supply and requirements have become much more nearly in balance in recent months and estimated that inventories in the hands of consumers amount to about a thirty-four day supply.

DPA Now Requiring New Plant Dispersion Information

Two additional steps to further the national industrial dispersion program were taken July 24 by the Defense Production Administration. They were:—

1. DPA now will require applicants who request an extension of time for their accelerated tax amortization certificates to attach a statement containing the recommendation of their local dispersion group, or, where there is no such group, at least a map showing the plant location in relationship to industrial areas.

2. Those who request reconsideration of denied applications will be required to submit the same statement.

To accomplish this, applicants for extension or reconsideration will be required to submit the new form, appendix B. New applicants previously had been instructed to attach this to their customary application form, DPAF-2, for certificates of necessity. Appendix B contains a statement to be subscribed to by an official of the local dispersion group, giving a recommendation regarding the target security of the proposed plant of facility.

Tung Oil Bids Sought

Offers are being received by the Production and Marketing Administration for the purchase of upwards of 1,568,000 pounds of tung oil which the government had acquired in its tung nut price support operations. Sales of the oil are being handled by the New Orleans office of PMA, which has invited interested buyers to submit bids on tankcar lots, f.o.b., Avondale, La. The oil is being offered on a continuing basis until it is disposed of.

Muriate Ceilings for New Producers Are Liberalized

Producers of muriate of potash entering the market for the first time will be permitted by the Office of Price Stabilization to determine their ceilings on the basis of competitors' current ceilings, it was announced July 26. Previously, such producers were limited to the price levels prevailing last September.

The action was taken in amendment 1 to SR 59 to the GCPR and is effective July 30. It removes new producers from the scope of SR 59 and allows them to price their products under the GCPR and take advantage of the Capehart adjustment. Other producers previously had been given the benefit of the Capehart formula.

Nylon Expansion Gets Rapid Tax Write-Offs

Issuance of four certificates of necessity for rapid amortization of the cost of new facilities to produce nylon was announced by the Defense Production Administration July 21. This completes the expansion program previously announced for non-cellulose synthetic fibers.

In awarding the certificates, the agency authorized accelerated amortization of 40 percent of the cost of the new facilities. Three of the certificates went to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and the fourth to Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

The duPont plants are as follows:—Chattanooga, Tenn., $22,426,000 of the cost certified and designed to produce 40,000,000 pounds of nylon annually; Seaford, Del., $6,453,000 certified and designed to produce 16,800,000 pounds annually; Martinsville, Va., $13,764,000 certified and designed to produce 24,880,000 pounds annually. The Allied plant will produce 20,000,000 pounds annually. Its location has not been selected as yet, but $23,165,000 of its cost was certified.

Non-Cellulose Fibers Goal

An expansion goal of 300,000,000 pounds annual capacity of non-cellulose synthetic fibers was fixed by DPA July 1. Of this amount DPA had already certified facilities with an annual capacity of 80,000,000 pounds. These were to Chemstrand Corporation plants at Decatur, Ala., for $25,531,500 to produce 30,000,000 pounds of "Acrilan," and at Pensocola, Fla., for $88,500,000 to produce 50,000,000 pounds of nylon. An additional capacity of 18,000,000 pounds of nylon will be provided for which no certificates were requested.

In announcing issuance of the four certificates, DPA also stated that it had denied all other applications for expansions in the field of synthetic textiles, and no further applications will be processed unless there is at some future time an adjustment found necessary in the program.

Of the applications denied, many of which had been pending since the early days of rapid tax amortization, seven were for production of non-cellulose fibers other than nylon; ten were for production of high-tenacity rayon; ten were for production of fibers other than high-tenacity rayon, and one was an extension of a certificate for a facility to produce high-tenacity rayon previously issued but expired.

Other Tax Certificates

In addition to the nylon certificates, DPA last week also granted rapid tax write-offs covering production expansion projects for the following products in the area of the chemical industry:—

Carbon black—Continental Carbon Company, Sunray, Tex. $82,706 certified and 50 percent allowed for rapid amortization; Columbian Carbon Company, Conroe, Tex., $395,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Cellulose acetate flake—Hercules Powder Company, Parlin, N. J., $2,024,179 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Chemical products—Hercules Powder Com-

—*Continued on page 82*

OIT Establishes 4th Quarter Aluminum, Copper Quotas

Fourth-quarter export quotas have been established for aluminum and copper covered by the Controlled Materials Plan, the Office of International Trade announced July 22.

The new quota for CMP aluminum is 6,000,000 pounds. Of this quantity, 120,000 pounds are for foreign petroleum operations, and 731,000 pounds for other projects. The balance, 5,149,000 pounds, will be licensed for other export purposes. In the third quarter, the total amount of CMP aluminum available for all export purposes was 3,100,000 pounds. The fourth-quarter increase reflects the easing supply situation of aluminum.

For CMP copper and copper base alloy products, the fourth-quarter export quota totals 10,320,000 pounds, compared with 10,460,000 pounds in the third quarter. This fourth-quarter quota includes 4,085,000 pounds of brass mill products, of which 1,085,000 pounds are for foreign petroleum operations, 1,102,000 pounds for other projects, and 1,898,000 pounds for other export purposes.

The new copper quota also includes 5,880,000 pounds of wire mill products, of which 1,600,000 pounds are for foreign petroleum operations, 1,860,000 pounds for other projects, and 2,420,000 pounds for other export purposes. In addition, the quota includes 355,000 pounds of foundry products, of which 65,000 pounds are for foreign petroleum operations, 205,000 pounds for other projects, and 85,000 pounds for other export purposes.

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Rare Earth Fluoride, Oxide Added to GOR 27 by OPS

The Office of Price Stabilization last week authorized Lindsay Light & Chemical Company, sole producer of rare earth fluoride and rare earth oxide, to apply for approval of the pricing provisions of its long-term sales contracts made prior to price control.

The action was taken in amendment 1 to GOR 27, which permits sellers of specified commodities to seek authority to continue the pricing practices that had been agreed upon with their customers in long term contracts before prices were brought under control. It applies only to limited situations where sellers are unable to fulfill their contracts because of OPS ceilings.

Lithium Compounds Goal Is Termed 'Conservative'

The lithium compounds industry advisory committee describes the proposed expansion in the production of lithium carbonate equivalents that has been scheduled by the Defense Production Administration as a "very conservative goal" at a meeting with the National Production Authority last week. DPA has asked the industry to expand production 10,000,000 pounds by 1955.

Government officials presented a breakdown of lithium requirements for military needs, welding and brazing, greases and ceramics which were under active discussion. The committee also conferred with

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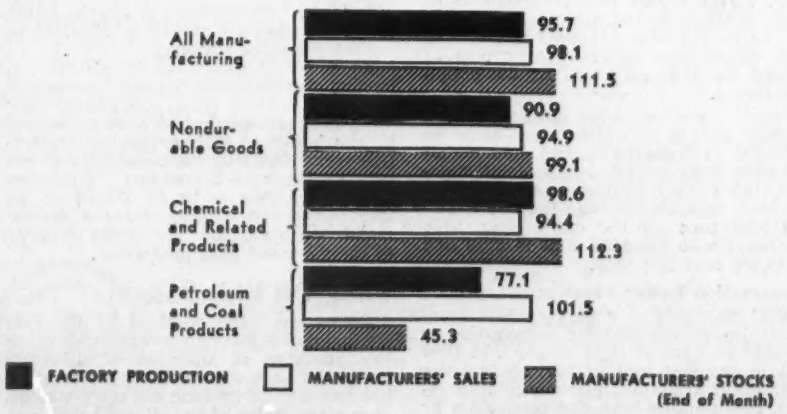
Business in May, 1952

100=Same Month in 1951



Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 162, No. 4, July 28, 1952. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1934, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1952, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Price Index Declines

A drop of 0.13 point in the overall price index was noted last week. The markets showing the greatest reductions were essential oils, botanicals, agricultural chemicals and drugs. The essential oils market was featured by continued weakness and showed reductions in pennyroyal, sandalwood and spearmint oils. The botanicals market showed considerable price activity and among the more important items reduced were ergot, mandrake and blood root. The sole change in agricultural chemicals was a slight drop in DDT. Among drug items, synthetic caffeine, castor oil and domestic santonin all were down.

Coaltar chemicals were without change. Argentine casein was advanced in the protective coating materials market. Textile chemicals showed an advance in egg albumen and egg yolk and a reduction in sulphonated tallow. In the fats and oils section, corn, cottonseed and soybean oils were advanced. Important items reduced were beeswax, lard and coconut, peanut, castor and oiticica oils. Silver bullion was slightly advanced in the heavy chemicals market.

Except for twenty-seven changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 1¼c. per lb. (73).
Egg albumen, flake, 10c. per lb. (45).
powder, 10c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.
Yolk, 7c. to 11c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (77).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (70).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (77).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Silver bullion, ½c. per oz. (38).

Prices Reduced

Anethol, 7c. per lb. (70).
Anisic aldehyde, 10c. per lb. (70).
Caffeine, synthetic, USP, 50c. per lb. (55).
Citrated, USP, 25c. per lb.
Citronellol, 5c. per lb. (70).
DDT, 2c. per lb. (46).
Geraniol, extra, 10c. per lb. (70).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (77).
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb. (70).
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (77).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (55).
Oil, castor, dehyd., 2c. per lb. (77).
No. 3, 2c. per lb. (77).
No. 1, Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (77).
refined and deodorized, 2c. per lb. (55).
USP, 2c. per lb. (55).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (77).
N. Y., ¼c. per lb.
Neatsfoot, 1c. per lb. (77).
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (77).
Peanut, ref., ¼c. per lb. (77).
Pennyroyal, 30c. per lb. (70).
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb. (70).
Spearmint, 10c. per lb. (70).
Tung, ½c. per lb. (77).
Santonin, NF, domestic, $15 per kilo (55).
Tallow, sulphonated, ½c. per lb. (45).
Wax, bees, yellow, ref., 5c. per lb. (77).
Japan, 3c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 25, 1952	July 18, 1952	July 27, 1951
109.94	110.07	115.75

AEC Awards Two Gaseous Diffusion Building Contracts

Two construction contracts for the expansion of gaseous diffusion plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., were awarded July 21 by the Atomic Energy Commission.

A $464,000,000 addition at Oak Ridge will be built by the Maxon Construction Company of Dayton, Ohio. At Paducah, the prime contract on a $459,000,000 addition to the uranium-235 separation plant now under construction, was awarded to F. H. McGraw & Co., of Hartford, Conn. McGraw is also contractor for the production facilities now being built at Paducah. Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, will operate both new plant additions.

Aluminum Powder Curbs Off

Aluminum foil and powder (atomized or flake, including paste) were removed from the list of controlled materials contained in CMP regulation No. 6 by the National Production Authority July 23. The action grants greater freedom to producers in disposing of these materials and to consumers who have need for the materials in greater quantities than previously allowed. It is a reflection of the easier supply situation that has developed in these materials.

OIT Relaxes Controls

Applicants for licenses to export copper sulphate need no longer submit to the Office of International Trade a statement of past participation in exports. The agency eliminated this requirement from its export control regulations in an order effective July 17.

Dow Voices Optimism Over Chemical Outlook

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is highly optimistic over the long-range outlook for the chemical industry and plans on going ahead with its expansion program, Leland I. Doan, president, stated at a press luncheon in New York last week. Dow and its subsidiaries have spent about $441,000,000 on expansion during the past six fiscal years, he pointed out.

The luncheon marked the formal completion of the public offering by a nationwide group of underwriters headed by Smith, Barney & Co. of $100,000,000 Dow Chemical 3 percent convertible subordinate debentures due 1982. Proceeds from the sale, Mr. Doan said, will "be used chiefly in the company's expansion program over the next few years." Preceding the luncheon the financing transaction was concluded with the presentation of a check for $100,425,000 to Earl W. Bennett, Dow board chairman.

Charles W. Kennard, partner in Smith Barney & Co., said that the financing was the largest ever effected by means of this particular type of security—convertible subordinate debenture—and one of the largest public offerings of securities on a chemical company on record, irrespective of the type of security.

Mr. Doan spoke optimistically of recent product developments and mentioned particularly the use of "Saran" fibers in the textile field. He added that Dow "has a solid foundation in basic products and is continuing to diversify its line, giving us considerable overall protection against fluctuations in individual lines."

He pointed out that the company is continuously introducing new products into the market, particularly in the organic chemical field. He cited the development of plastics, especially "Styron," plastic latexes and plasticizers, as of great importance in Dow's growth. "Research has been continued on ethylene, propylene and their derivatives, and some of the deriva-

—Continued on page 82

Di-Isobutyl Phthalate Now Offered by Tenn. Eastman

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced the commercial production of di-isobutyl phthalate. As a plasticizer for cellulose nitrate formulations it is claimed that the new lower-priced compound can, in most instances, replace dibutyl phthalate. The company also notes that di-isobutyl phthalate provides greater low temperature flexibility to nitrate films than does dibutyl phthalate. A technical data sheet describing Eastman di-isobutyl phthalate is available upon request to Tennessee Eastman.

Caldwell Vice-President

Joseph P. Madden, assistant sales manager of the Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has resigned to become vice-president and a director of the Caldwell Chemical Company, effective August 1. Caldwell is a manufacturers' representative and distributor of chemical products, with offices in New York, Detroit, and Portland, Ore. Mr. Madden joined Stauffer in 1933, served as head of the Philadelphia sales territory from 1940 to 1942, and since that time has been assistant sales manager in New York in charge of alkalies, chlorine and chlorinated products.

CSC Names Stavely Head Of Pharmaceutical Research

Commercial Solvents Corporation has announced the appointment of Dr. Homer E. Stavely as director of pharmaceutical research to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Fred H. Schultz, jr. For the past three and one-half years, Dr. Stavely has been head of the pharmaceutical chemistry department of the pharmaceutical research division.

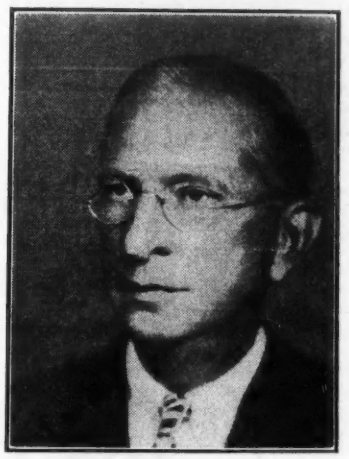
Prior to joining Commercial Solvents, Dr. Stavely was an associate member in the division of organic chemistry of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J. From 1935 to 1938, he was a research fellow at the Sterling chemistry laboratory of Yale University, where he worked in the field of cancer research. Dr. Stavely has had extensive experience in the field of hormones, steroids and antibiotics, and more recently plasma volume expanders.

Lammot duPont Succumbs At Age of Seventy-One

Lammot duPont, former president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and youngest of the three brothers who led the twentieth century development of the 150-year-old chemical concern, died July 24 in a New London, Conn., hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was seventy-one years old.

Death came to Mr. duPont less than a week following the 150th anniversary celebration of the duPont company. Lammot duPont was the eighth member of the duPont family and the third brother in succession to become head of the chemical company founded by Eleuthere Irenee duPont de Nemours, his great-grandfather, in 1802.

His eldest brother, Pierre S. duPont, was the company's president from 1915 to 1919, covering a period when duPont plants supplied 40 percent of the smokeless powder fired by Allied guns during World War I. Irenee duPont, a second brother, succeeded Pierre and was presi-



Lammot duPont

dent until 1926. He directed duPont's early expansions into rayon, synthetic ammonia, cellophane, dyes and other organic chemicals.

To Lammot duPont, youngest of the trio, fell the task of rounding out and coordinating what, in little more than a decade, had become one of the most complex organizations of chemical manufacturing on the American continent. Between 1926, when Mr. duPont became president of the concern, and May, 1940, when he resigned as president to succeed his brother, Pierre, as chairman of the board, duPont research spending was increased almost sevenfold.

Results included such developments as a man-made rubber compounded from coal, limestone and salt, the synthesis of

—Continued on page 53

Pig Aluminum Ceiling Boost Sought by Kaiser

The Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Company petitioned the Office of Price Stabilization last week for an increase of 2.25 cents per pound in ceiling prices for pig aluminum and an increase of 12½ percent in ceilings on semi-fabricated aluminum products. The petition followed earlier action by Aluminum Company of America in seeking an increase of 2 cents in the ceiling on pig aluminum and 10 percent in ceilings on fabricated and semi-fabricated aluminum products.

Aluminum price ceilings have been set down for a discussion by a newly-appointed producers industry advisory committee at a meeting scheduled with OPS officials today. OPS invited representatives of Kaiser, Alcoa, Reynolds Aluminum Company and Anaconda Copper Company, which is preparing to enter the aluminum production field, to Washington to attend the meeting.

In its petition to OPS, Kaiser said that it would have to delay completion of its new Chalmette plant near New Orleans, La., if it does not obtain higher ceilings. A greater financial return on aluminum is needed, officials said, in order to prevent depletion of working capital available for the plant. The plant is now operating at about 50 percent of capacity and is scheduled for completion late next year.

Rohm & Haas Elects Stretch

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has elected James C. Stretch assistant treasurer of the concern. Mr. Stretch joined Rohm & Haas in 1942, and for the past several years he has been in charge of the accounting activities of the company's plant at Bristol, Pa.

Coaltar Intermediates Imports Higher in '51

Imports of coaltar intermediates in 1951 totaled 8,500,000 pounds, valued at $2,200,000 (foreign invoice value), compared with 5,500,000 pounds, valued at $1,600,000, in 1950 and 3,700,000 pounds, valued at $779,000, in 1949, the United States Tariff Commission reported last week.

Imports came principally from Germany and the United Kingdom in 1951. Imports from Germany were 2,900,000 pounds, valued at $1,000,000, in 1951, compared with 1,200,000 pounds, valued at $365,000, in 1950. Imports from the United Kingdom were 2,000,000 pounds, valued at $533,000, in 1951, compared with 2,400,000 pounds, valued at $608,000, in 1950, a decrease of 17 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value. Lesser quantities came also from Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Australia, France, Sweden, Italy, Mexico, and Norway.

Principal Intermediate Imports

The most important intermediates, in terms of quantity, imported in 1951 were refined naphthalene, anilin, and orthocresol. Imports of refined naphthalene, 3,400,000 pounds, came principally from Germany, Japan, Belgium, and the Netherlands; imports of anilin, 1,000,000 pounds, all came from Canada and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was the chief source of imports of orthocresol, amounting to 778,000 pounds. There were substantial imports of quinoline, anthraquinone, 2-naphthol, phthalic anhydride, 3-amino-1, 5-naphthalene-disulphonic acid, and 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene.

Imports of finished coaltar products, which include dyes, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfumed materials, totaled 5,200,000 pounds, valued at $7,300,000, in 1951 compared with 5,700,000 pounds, valued at $5,300,000 in 1950 and 1,100,000 pounds, valued at $2,700,000, in 1949. As in previous years, dyes were by far the most important group of finished coaltar products, accounting for 4,200,000 pounds, valued at $6,300,000. In 1951, for the first time since before World War II, Germany was one of the principal sources of United States imports of dyes. Switzerland ranked second as a source.

Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals

The next largest group of finished synthetic coaltar products imported in 1951 was medicinals and pharmaceuticals. Imports of these products in that year totaled 88,000 pounds, valued at $732,000, compared with 27,000 pounds, valued at $434,000, in 1950. Imports of coaltar flavor and perfume materials in 1951 were 20,640 pounds with a foreign invoice value of $67,329. In 1950, imports of this group totaled 33,817 pounds, valued at $63,300. Imports of all other finished coaltar products in 1951 amounted to 920,000 pounds, valued at $266,000, compared with 3,100,000 pounds, valued at $698,000, in 1950. The decline was caused by the discontinuance of all imports of explosives in 1951.

McLaughlin Gormley King Reduces Prices on Allethrin

McLaughlin Gormley King Company, Minneapolis, Minn., today announced new lower prices on allethrin. The action marks the third in a series of price reductions on allethrin made by MGK since that company started commercial production in the summer of 1950.

The new price schedule on the material for drum lots, freight paid, is as follows: —Allethrin, 100 percent, $32 per pound; allethrin, 90 percent, $28.80 per pound, allethrin solution, 20 percent, $6.65 per pound, and allethrin solution, 2.5 percent, $7.40 per gallon. The price cut was attributed to increasing demand for the insecticide material plus expanded production capacity.

Nathan Quits Sun Chemical

Ernest Nathan has resigned as vice-president of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., and as chairman of the chemicals group comprising the Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary, and Warwick Chemical Company, a division. Mr. Nathan established Warwick Chemical at West Warwick, R. I., in 1926, and later formed Warwick Wax as a subsidiary of that concern. He served as president of the two companies until 1945, when they were absorbed by Sun Chemical, becoming at that time vice-president of the parent concern as well as head of the chemicals group.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

In the immigration codification bill that congress passed over Mr. Truman's vigorous veto during the closing days of last session, was a provision that escaped general attention and which is certain to prove of significant benefit to the chemical industry and other industries that would like to woo some of the skilled talent of Europe to these shores.

In providing the immigration quotas for the various countries, which, incidentally, are not changed very much from the old quotas, congress has now provided that preferential treatment may be accorded to immigrants whose services are urgently needed in the United States because of their "high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability" if their entry can be shown to be "substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests or welfare of the United States." One-half of the entire quota for each country is allotted to this class of immigrants, including the spouse and child.

It has been a long fight to get this provision in the immigration system. Peter F. Snyder, Washington attorney, specializing in immigration cases, started the movement back in 1930 when he was assistant to the Secretary of Labor. In those days, as is the case today, there were many most desirable immigrants standing far down the waiting line, but regardless of how greatly they were wanted in this country, the law gave them no preference over the lowest class of unskilled worker immigrant. All this has now been changed.

The way that this clause in the immigration law will work will be that the industry or prospective employer of the skilled immigrant will have to take the initiative to get the immigrant on the preference list. Although details as to how this is to be done will have to await the regulations of the immigration bureau, generally speaking, any person, institution, firm, organization or government agency may petition the Attorney General, who may authorize a preference for such an immigrant after investigation of facts and consultation with other offices of the government. The law becomes eective December 24.

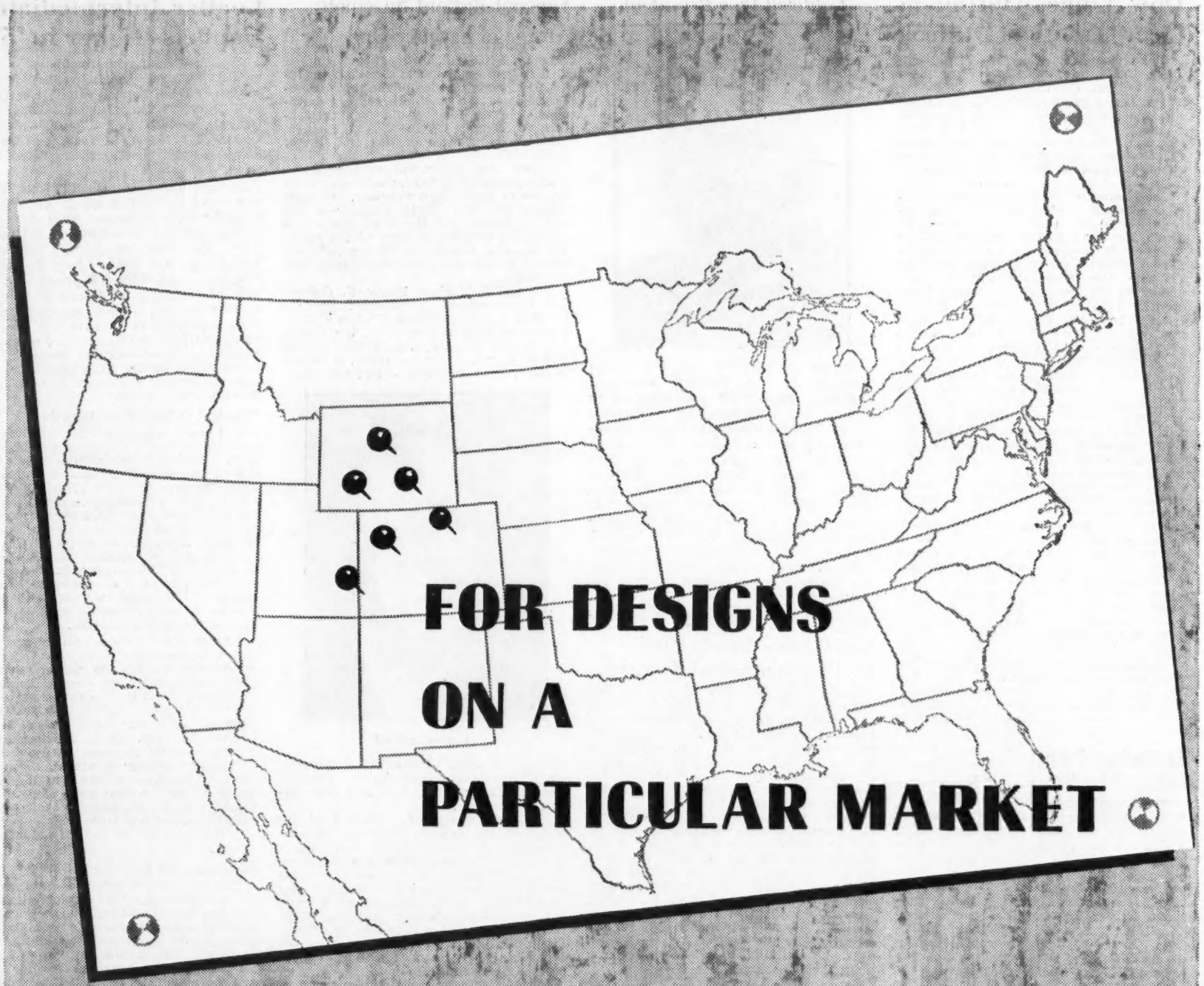
In his testimony before the immigration committees of congress twenty-two years ago, Mr. Snyder told about the Swede who developed light-weight concrete, the German who invented a plastic material now widely in use the world over, and several other exceptionally desirable persons who could not become immigrants because of congested quotas. The same situation exists today, but the new law removes the obstacle of skilled immigrants having to wait their turn if American interests make proper showings on their behalf.

Probing SDPA Effectiveness

The small business committee of the house has just completed the first of a series of field hearings on the effectiveness of the field program of Small Defense Plants Administration in assisting little business to solve its problems. The testimony related specifically to the problems of little business in the northwest.

Testimony received was to the effect that SDPA must lay greater emphasis on its field program if it is to provide the one-stop service intended by congress. Small businessmen, acting in their capacity as members of the SDPA regional advisory boards, stated their belief that SDPA should be primarily a field organization with a minimum personnel in Washington acting in a pilot capacity. A

—Continued on page 36



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American College of Apothecaries, annual convention, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, August 21-23.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.

American Pharmaceutical Association, centennial meeting, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, August 17-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

National Wholesale Druggist Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 28-October 1.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 10.

Materials Policy Group Proposals to Be Sifted

A special task force to study the recommendations of the President's Materials Policy Commission and recommend ways of putting them into effect was set up July 23 by Jack Gorrie, chairman of the National Security Resources Board. The group is composed of representatives of twenty-five agencies of the government, headed by William H. Stead, director of the office of natural resources of the NSRB.

The President's commission, which finished its work last month, reported that the United States in the past ten years has changed from a net exporter to a net importer of materials. The report consists of five volumes and includes more than seventy recommendations toward assuring an adequate supply of materials and energy.

By direction of President Truman, the special task force is to make a detailed study of the commission's report and give him its own suggestions within two months. Meanwhile, the departments and agencies concerned with the materials problem are to make recommendations to the President through the chairman of the NSRB.

Protein Chemistry Discussion Scheduled in England Aug. 6

A general discussion on "The Physical Chemistry of the Proteins" is scheduled for August 6 to 8 at the University, Cambridge, England. It will be sponsored by the Faraday Society and will be divided into four sections:—(1) Low molecular weight proteins; (2) high molecular weight proteins; (3) protein interactions; (4) conjugated proteins.

Particulars may be got from the assistant secretary of the Faraday Society, 6 Gray's Inn square, London, W.C.1.

FDA Policy on Foods With Fluorine Mapped

The Food and Drug Administration let it be known last week that it proposes to follow a liberal policy on enforcement of the food, drug and cosmetic act against foods containing traces of fluorides resulting from the use of fluoridated water in processing operations. Unless there is a significant concentration of fluorine in the end product, the agency does not plan to take seizure actions.

The FDA made known its enforcement plans in an official statement of policy published July 23. The agency's views on the matter had been sought because of the increasing number of communities that are adding fluorides to the public water supplies as a measure of preventing dental decays. The FDA stated its position as follows:—

"(a) The program for fluoridation of public water supplies recommended by the Federal Security Agency, through the Public Health Service, contemplates the controlled addition of fluorine at a level optimum for the prevention of dental caries.

"(b) Public water supplies do not ordinarily come under the provisions of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. Nevertheless, a substantial number of inquiries have been received concerning the status of such water under the provisions of the act and the status, in interstate commerce, of commercially prepared foods in which fluoridated water has been used.

"The Federal Security Agency will regard water supplies containing fluorine, within the limitations recommended by the Public Health Service, as not actionable under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. Similarly, commercially prepared foods within the jurisdiction of the act, in which a fluoridated water supply has been used in the processing operations, will not be regarded as actionable under the Federal law because of the fluorine content of the water so used, unless the process involves a significant concentration of fluorine from the water. In the latter instances the facts with respect to the particular case will be controlling."

Glycerine Producers Ass'n Sets Up Research Awards

The glycerine division of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, also known as the Glycerine Producers' Association, has announced the establishment of a group of awards for research in the application of glycerin and glycerin derivatives. The awards to be given will consist of an honor plaque carrying a cash stipend of $1,000, and two honor certificates carrying stipends of $300 and $200, respectively.

As outlined by the association, research work eligible for nomination may be concerned with chemical, physical, or physiological properties of glycerin, or with properties of glycerin-containing or glycerin derived materials. The work may deal with applications which of themselves are currently or potentially of value to industry or the general public, or it may deal with scientific principle or procedures likely to stimulate future application.

Work which has been successfully concluded or which has reached a clear-cut point of accomplishment during the current year will receive first consideration for the awards. Work carried on in previous years, but which has become significant commercially in 1952, will also be eligible. The awards are open to industrial, governmental or educational research workers in the United States and Canada, except those connected with member companies of the association.

Olney Medal for 1952 To Werner von Bergen

The award committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has announced the selection of Werner von Bergen, director of research and control laboratories of the Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, N. J., as winner of the 1952 Olney medal for outstanding achievement in textile chemistry. Formal presentation of the medal will be made at the annual meeting of the association in Boston, Mass., in November.

Mr. von Bergen began his professional career in 1917 as a chemist in the Textile Printing Mills, Suhr, Switzerland. The following year he served as a chemist in the Governmental Gas Laboratory in Zurich. From 1919 to 1926 he was a chemist at the woolen mill of Pfenninger & Co., Waedenswil, Switzerland, with the exception of one year, 1922-23, when he worked as a dyestuff technician at the I. G. Farbwerke of Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany. In 1926 Mr. von Bergen joined Forstmann.

Com'l Solvents Consolidates 2 Divisions Under Jackson

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced the consolidation of two divisions, the industrial chemicals division and the animal nutrition division. W. Ward Jackson, prevously in charge of the industrial chemicals division, has been

W. Ward Jackson

named general manager of the new industrial chemicals and animal nutrition division. However, this division will have two separate sales departments, one handling industrial chemicals and the other animal nutrition products.

Frank E. Maple, previously assistant general manager of the industrial chemicals division, has been made general sales manager of the industrial chemicals department. Products handled by this department include butyl, ethyl and methyl alcohols and derivatives; nitroparaffins and derivatives, and riboflavin.

George O. Lines will continue in his present post as general sales manager of the animal nutrition department. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Maple and Mr. Lines will make their headquarters at Commercial Solvents new general offices located at 260 Madison avenue, New York.

Chalk Whiting Duty Boost Bid Opposed by NPVLA

A petition of the Southwark Manufacturing Company for an increase in import duties and establishment of a quota on imports of chalk whiting was opposed on behalf of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association by John N. Dicks of Dicks-Pontus Company at a hearing recently before the United States Tariff Commission.

Southwark applied for relief under the escape clause of the reciprocal trade agreements program and asked that the duty on chalk whiting be restored to its pre-agreement rate of 4/10 cent per pound, and that imports be limited to not more than 30 percent of the market in any thirty-day period. The duty on this material presently is 1/10 cent per pound.

Mr. Dicks addressed his opposition chiefly to the proposal to limit imports. He said that Southwark is the only domestic producer of chalk whiting and if imports are curtailed the putty industry, which is the major user of the material, would be forced to rely solely on this producer for 70 percent of its needs. Should the firm be compelled at some time to cease operations because of fire, strike, etc., the putty manufacturers would be put to a great disadvantage in obtaining necessary supplies, he said. Opposition to the petition was also registered with the commission by representatives of several importers.

Argentine Sunflower Seed Oil Export Estimate Slashed

On the basis of the government's sunflower seed estimate, Argentina's exportable surplus of edible vegetable oils this year appears to be only 27,600 short tons instead of the 110,000 tons forecast earlier, according to C. A. Boonstra, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Practically all of the sunflower seed oil will be needed for domestic consumption.

The preliminary official figure on the sunflower seed crop is 727,500 tons, the smallest in recent years, and considerably less than the earlier predictions. Plantings are reported at 3,956,000 acres, slightly under the 4,021,800 acres of 1950-51. Apparently the early drought plus the wet harvesting season caused heavier losses than had been anticipated by the trade.

ACS Outlines Progam For 122nd Nat'l Meeting

Chemical advances in fields ranging from sanitation to weed killers will be reported at the 122nd national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 14 through 19.

More efficient use of fertilizers, improved plastic packaging and the preparation of special dietary foods are among the widely varied topics to be discussed in several hundred papers before nineteen scientific and technical divisions of the society, according to an announcement by Dr. Edgar C. Britton, ACS president and director of the organic research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Cancer prevention studies, progress in the production of better paints, inks, and adhesives, and recent developments in the chemistry of petroleum also will be described at sessions which will be attended by more than 8,000 chemists and chemical engineers. Representatives will be present from the society's 139 local sections in all parts of the country, as well as Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Priestly Medal Presentation

A highlight of the meeting will be the presentation of the society's Priestly Medal to Dr. Samuel C. Lind of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company staff at the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory. Dr. Lind, who is internationally known for his research on radium and radioactivity, will receive the medal at a general assembly of the society on the night of September 15, at the Atlantic City Convention Hall. He is a past president of the society and dean emeritus of the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology.

Recruitment of outstanding young men and women into the chemical profession will be the topic of a symposium sponsored by the division of chemical education, with Dr. Henry E. Wirth, vice-chairman of the department of chemistry in Ohio State University, as symposium chairman. Prospects for the expansion of the chemical industry in the middle Atlantic area will be discussed in a symposium of the division of industrial and engineering chemistry under the direction of Dr. Arthur B. Hersberger, manager of the chemical products division, Atlantic Refining Company Philadelphia.

Monochlorotrifluoroethylene Polymers,

Plastic packages that will withstand storage, deep-freezing, and also cooking and serving will be described in a symposium on monochlorotrifluoroethylene polymers, sponsored jointly by the divisions of polymer chemistry and industrial and engineering chemistry. Dr. William E. Cass of the General Electric Research

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Fertilizer Safety Committee Seeking Greater NSC Status

The fertilizer industry safety committee, now a part of the chemical section of the National Safety Council, has announced that it will ask the council to establish a separate section within that organization for fertilizer industry safety. The request will come up at NSC's fortieth national safety congress and exposition, to be held October 20 to 24 in Chicago.

The committee is basing its request on the high injury rate experienced in the manufacture of chemical plant foods. According to the 1952 edition of the council's statistical annual, "Accident Facts," the fertilizer industry has an accident frequency of 14.92—well above the average for the chemical industry as a whole. For this reason, the committee believes that the fertilizer industry deserves special attention.

Meanwhile, NSC has scheduled the following items for its congress program of interest to the fertilizer industry:—October 23, "Multiple Shot Blasting in Fertilizer Storage," Mark Withey, Trojan Powder Company, Arlington Heights, Ill., and on October 24, a demonstration of multiple shot blasting at the Chicago Heights, Ill., plant of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; October 23, "Housekeeping in Fertilizer Plants," E. O. Burroughs, jr., manager of the insurance department of F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., and October 23, "Gas and Dust Control," Herbert T. Walworth, industrial hygienist for Lumberman's Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago.

The fertilizer industry safety committee is headed by J. S. Fields, of the Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla. Vernon S. Gornto, of Smith Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., is the secretary.

Warm Weather and "Cold" Products

Summer stock-piling needed

to meet Winter demands

This year, Americans will suffer from an estimated 300,000,000 colds. With the greatest incidence during certain critical months, you'll want to get your "cold" products ready now for Winter calls. To help you with your formulating, Merck offers a complete line of medicinal chemicals of outstanding purity, uniformity, and dependability.

For Fine Chemicals – *Look First to Merck*

ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS
- Acetanilid U.S.P.
- Acetylsalicylic Acid U.S.P.
- Acetophenetidin U.S.P.
- Aminopyrine U.S.P.
- Antipyrine N.F.
- Quinine Alkaloid N.F. and Salts

ANTACIDS
- Calcium Carbonate Precip. U.S.P.
- Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P.
- Magnesium Hydroxide N.F.
- Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P.

ANTIBACTERIALS
- Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
- Sulfapyridine N.F.
- Sulfapyridine Sodium
- Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
- Sulfathiazole Sodium U.S.P.

ANTIBIOTICS
- Penicillin G Potassium Cryst. U.S.P.
- Penicillin G Sodium Cryst. U.S.P.
- Procaine Penicillin G Cryst.
- Streptomycin Calcium Chloride Complex
- Streptomycin Sulfate
- Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate Cryst.

ANTIHISTAMINE
- Pyrilamine Maleate

BRONCHODILATORS AND ANTISPASMODICS
- Aminophylline U.S.P.
- Atropine Sulfate U.S.P.

EXPECTORANTS
- Ammonium Carbonate U.S.P.
- Ammonium Chloride U.S.P.
- Chloroform U.S.P.
- Creosote Carbonate N.F.
- Potassium Iodide U.S.P.
- Terpin Hydrate N.F.
- Sodium Citrate U.S.P.

SEDATIVES
- Ammonium Bromide N.F.
- Potassium Bromide U.S.P.
- Sodium Bromide U.S.P.
- Phenobarbital U.S.P.
- Phenobarbital Sodium U.S.P.

STIMULANTS
- Caffeine U.S.P. Hydrous; Anhydrous
- Caffeine, Citrated N.F.

VASOCONSTRICTORS
- Ephedrine Alkaloid U.S.P. Hydrous; Anhydrous
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
- Ephedrine Hydrochloride Racemic
- Ephedrine Sulfate U.S.P.

Research and Production

for the Nation's Health

MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited – Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 25 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms. works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .17½ —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½ —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ .11¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works lb. .45 —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., c.l. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys, inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms, c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. 36½ —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .28¾ .30

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .28¾ .30

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44 —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.10

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib dms works lb .31 —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 2.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms, c.l., works lb .35 —
l.c.l. works lb .35½ —
tanks works lb .33½ —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 —

Formic, 85% cbys, c.l. works lb .142 .17
l.c.l. works lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .1475 .1750
l.c.l., works lb .15 .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb 23½ 31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35% dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd lots, works lb .37 .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.15 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. cyls., works. lb .24 .25
tanks, works lb .18 —
70%, steel dms. works lb .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls., works lb .07 —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. .64 .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 —
100 lbs. 6.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26¾- .28
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21

Linseed, oil, dist., dms lb. .2095- .2145
water-white, dms lb. .2395- .2445

Maleic anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 .38

Malic, dms lb .50 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l. and truck loads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80

Molybdic, dms 65-92% works lb 1.40 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 36.00

CP, USP consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .26

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's.
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¼
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼ .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62

Para-methylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels			pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises				
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Salicyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls. lb. .55 —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .85½ - .88
l.c.l., works lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .14
single dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½ - .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
small dms lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb .17½ - —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. 22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Agaric, white, bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.50 - 2.63
powd., bbls lb. 2.54 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.02 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .31¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½ —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½ - .69½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .72½ - .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½ - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.43½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79½
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½ - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.62 - 20.64½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.66 - 20.73½
tanks, same basis gal. 20.50 - 20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 21.72 - 21.74½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.76 - 21.83½
tanks, same basis gal. 21.60 - 21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - .16
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050 - .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5550 - .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850 - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾ - .53
gal. .52¾ - .53
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾ - .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾ - .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal .43 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - 76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½ - .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

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1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.48½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23 - —
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	3.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs	lb.	.30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works	lb.	42.50 - —
90%, dms., works	lb.	38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	8.55 - 9.35
2½%, dms., works	gal.	7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).		
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, dlvd.		.15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works	lb.	.52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works	lb.	.25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.35 - .38
powdered, cs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.39½- .49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works	gal.	No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots	kilo.	250.00 - —
Acetate, bots	kilo.	250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls	lb.	.20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20 - .21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works,	100 lbs.	4.05 - —
lump, dms., works	100 lbs.	4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works	100 lbs.	4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20 - .21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.0385- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).		
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1030- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.0369- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0435- .0960
tankcars, works	100 lbs.	2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -85.00
light bgs., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.24 - —
contract, works	lb.	.22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.20 - —
contract, works	lb.	.19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works	lb.	.82½- —
contract, works	lb.	.79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).		
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb.	.44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).		
crystalline, flour classified, 8-24 mesh, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.13 - .15
250-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.		
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd	lb.	.36 - .38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16 - .17
kgs., frt alld	lb.	.15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms.	lb.	.59½- —
standard, dms	lb.	.41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.	lb.	.97½- —
standard, dms	lb.	.68½- —
rubber grade, dms	lb.	.58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms	lb.	.54½- —
varnish, standard, dms	lb.	.50 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
ton lots or less	lb.	.34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.65 —
ground, bgs., works	ton.	33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works	ton.	36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs		3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.10 - .12
powd., dms., works	lb.	.14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)		
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz	8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs	lb.	.65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls	lb.	.94 - 1.00
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms	lb.	6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works	ton.	79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1	lb.	.17 - .17½
2	lb.	.17 - .18
3	lb.	.17 - .19
4	lb.	.20 - .21
5	lb.	.16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton.	80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.	lb.	.43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.81 - 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works	lb.	.33 - .38
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18¾- .19¾
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls	lb.	.38 - .39
dms.	lb.	.39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.		
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms.	lb.	.23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).		
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars	lb.	4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles	ton.	86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works	ton.	64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works	lb.	.55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.		
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs	lb.	.30 - .35

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Amphetamine

Ammonium, phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms	lb.	.45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works	ton.	50.00 -54.50
bulk, works	ton.	47.00 -51.50
purified, dms., works	lb.	.07½- .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works	ton.	211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works	ton.	312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld	ton.	181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).		
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	19 - .20
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys. 10% basis	lb.	1.70 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots	lb.	32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms	lb.	32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.50 7.00

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Amyl Acetate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .70 - .71
Czech, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Mexican, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .93
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .39 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .39½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys. lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. 40.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.00 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, wks ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works bgs ton. 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls lb. .40 - .45
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- .0400
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.60 - 9.40
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .73½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

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The sleek, streamlined appearance of Continental steel containers tells you that they were designed by men with a packaging expert's eye for good looks, as well as an engineer's interest in utility.

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Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse . . lb. .10 —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse...lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs. works ..... lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls.....lb. .25 .30
root, bls. .....lb. .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls .... lb .38 .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.100.00 —
N. Y. whse..... ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... ton.92.00 - —
100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works. high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis . lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable ..... lb. 1.54 -
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis .lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis .lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis . regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c. higher. Pac. Coast. Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb 08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E. ton.73.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Di. of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls .. lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls .....lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works .ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67 50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37 75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .171 - .241

Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works ... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .73 .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.03 1.23
radiator, cns. dms. works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls ..... lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works .. lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works .... lb. .12 —
powdered bgs ..... lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½ - —

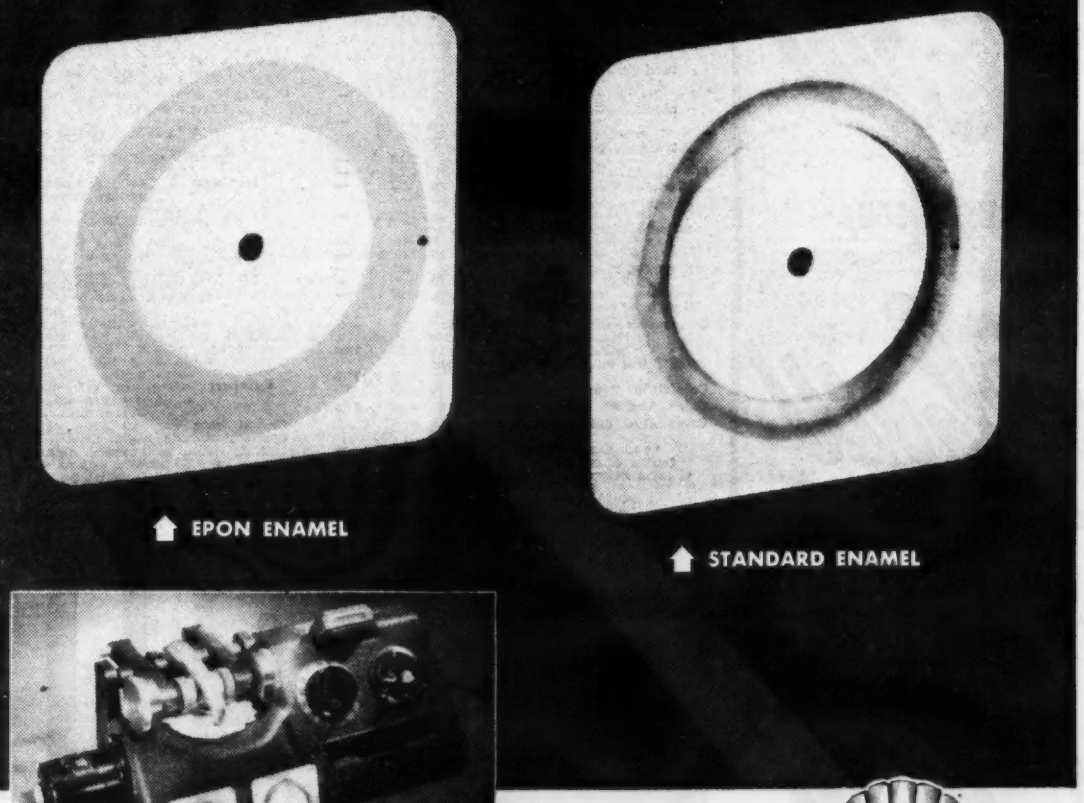
Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis..lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots.....oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .36 - .39
Bryonia root, bls .....lb. .32 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls .....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls .....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld E .lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .20¾- —
Chloride dms., c.l., works.... lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .33 - —

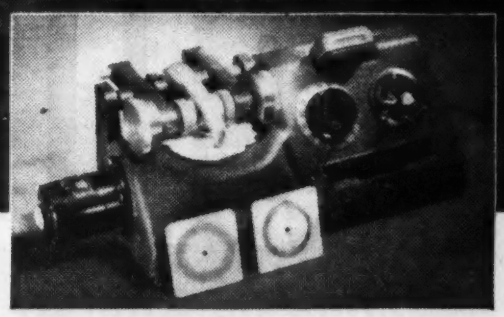
Butyl laurate, dms., works..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms. t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 .27¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis of Rockies lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars .....lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.25 - —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., t.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.25 —
anhydrous, dms . . . . lb. 5.50 5 75
synthetic, USP, cyst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs or more lb. 2.35 - —
Hydrobromide, bots ..... lb 7 72 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms .....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls .....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls .....lb. .30 .40

Why EPON® RESIN finishes have unique abrasion resistance





The unparalleled toughness of an EPON resin finish is plainly evident in this test.

The Set-Up. Two metal panels, one coated with a widely used enamel, the other with an Epon resin enamel, rotate 1000 times on a turntable. Two abrasive wheels scrape each revolving panel.

The Result. The Epon resin finish shows no wear other than a slight decrease in gloss. The conventional enamel is completely worn away.

The Reason. The Epon resin molecule is of an entirely new class of condensation polymers. The molecule is so formed that it is inherently hard and imparts outstanding wear resistance to finishes. Epon resin surface coatings also have unusual flexibility and high resistance to detergents, caustic solutions, many acids and stain-producing agents.

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Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld..ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, one., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works..lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ...lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd. bxs ..... lb 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 3.25
powd. bxs ..... lb 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .10¼- .10½
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works lb. 1.55 —
bbls, same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls..... lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 4.00 - —
medium cs ..... lb 3.30 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ...lb 3.00 3.10
Guatemalan, cs..... lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Mangalore type, cs..... lb. 2.50 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs..... lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.15
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can, per can 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb 8.75 10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point..lb. .28 - .32
Casein, dom., acid-precip., premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more ship't point..lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock..lb. .18¾- —
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock..lb. .21¼- .23
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J..lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis ...lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis ..lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls, afloat lb. .15 - .16
longstick ..... lb. .18 - .19
shortstick, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .27½- .28
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. .32 - .38
medium, bls ..... lb. .38 - .50
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .54
Cassia buds, bgs..... lb. .35 - .36
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.180.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ...ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .36½- —
Indian, bgs., afloat..... lb. .28 - .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works. lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more, lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ...lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .55 - .65
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).

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bulk, c.l., works	ton	70.40	—
granular, bgs., works	ton	77.00	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	43.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton	40.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton	33.50	—
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425-	.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lbs. or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	- .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	- .82
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
70% dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
W of Rockies	100 lbs.	2.82½	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs	3.10	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	—
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, net fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	3.25	—
8%, 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	6.00	—
15% 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	12.00	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	85.00	-90.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	85.00	-90.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	85.00	-90.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
75%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	9.50
5-lb pkg.	lb.	9.00	10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys.	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82	- .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb.	9.02	—
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.25	- .25¼
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.15	- 4.55
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.05	- 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	2.50	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	—
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long	ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	1.23	- 1.24
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.27	—
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.63	—
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.48	- .49
CMC, tech., low vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	- .28½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.14	.15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15	.16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾	—
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.10½	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52	—
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.64½	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¼	—
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¾	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.76	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd	lb.	1.57¾	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¾	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.28½	—

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs	lb.	.68	- .90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.13	- .15
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.71	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue, bls	lb.	.17	- .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	74.50	-77.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	- .60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾	—
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs	lb.	.613	—
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.633	—
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.36	.36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½	- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25¼	—

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.43¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
Stearate, ton lots, works	lb.	.38½	- .39½
less ton lots, works	lb.	.40½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1615	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	25.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	27.10	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1615	- .2500
Undecylenate dms.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	21.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Pacific ports	ton.	125.00	Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.06½	- .09
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	- .07½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½
new crop, June-July steamer, bgs	lb.	.05½	- .06
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.62	—

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Corn Silk—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Cornsilk, bls lb. .13 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Cresote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .161½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Iranian, bgs lb. .17 - .17¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs lb. .17¼ - .17⅝
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran, bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .38 - .40
smaller lots, same basis lb. .48 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾ - .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
E lb. .43 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

MONTROSE
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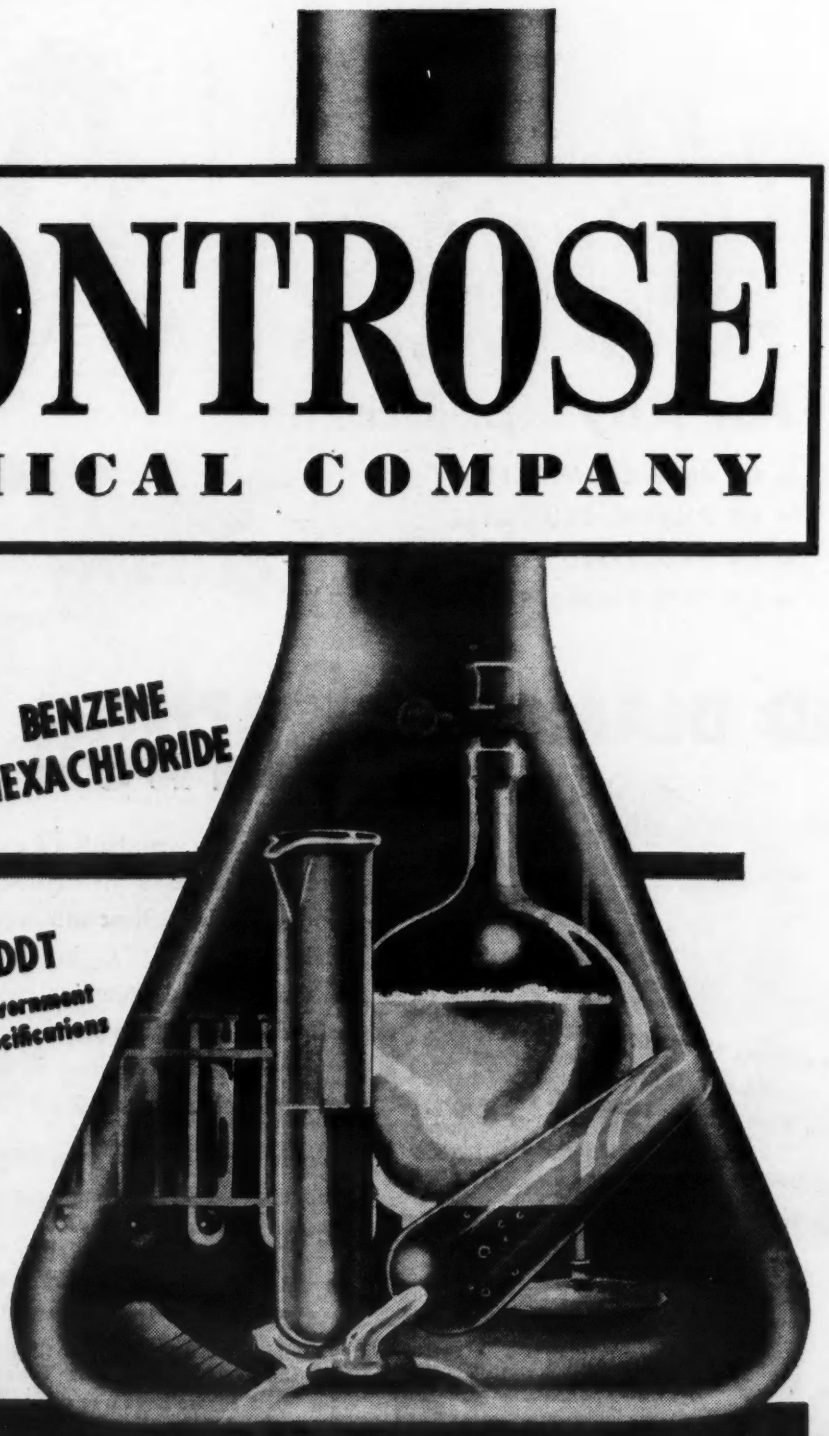

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works.....lb. .16½- —.
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .37½- .38⅛
tanks, works, basis, 100%....lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allw.....lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., any quantity, works..lb. .45 - —
tanks.....lb. .42 - —
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt. equald....lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms.....lb. .20 - —
purified, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .10 - —
refd., dms.....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .50 - —
whse.....gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works.....lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock..ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls...lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns.....lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 4, cns.....lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns.....lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns.....lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb. 17.45 - —

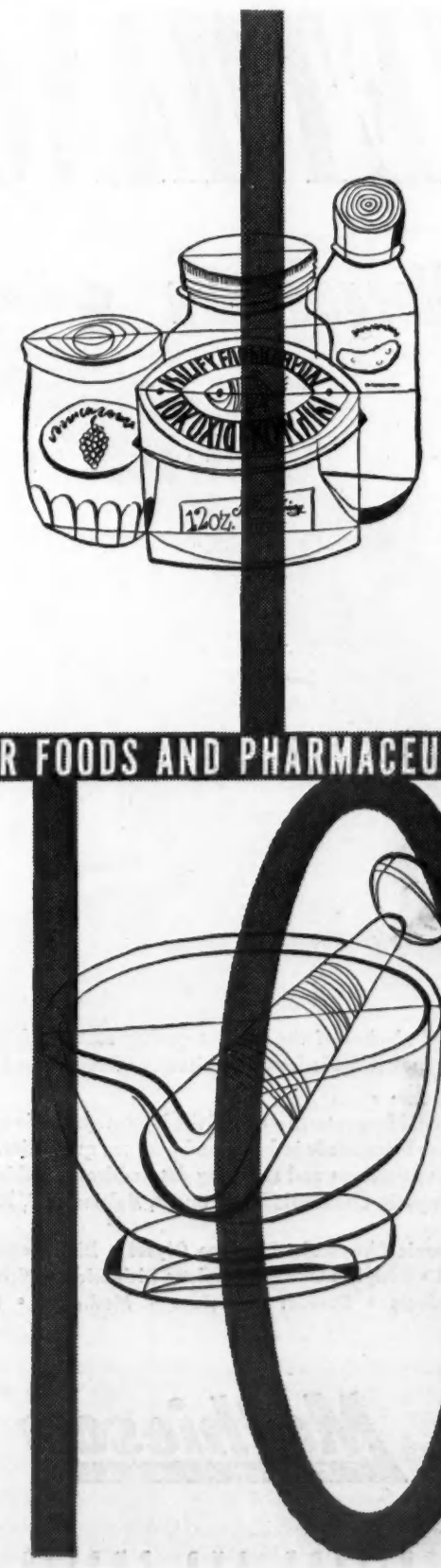
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.....lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD.....lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G.....lb. .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G.....lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.....lb. .83 - —
40 Orange 3 extra, conc....lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B.....lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R.....lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR.....lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc.....lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc....lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B.....lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc..lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR.....lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B.....lb. .24 - —
234 Resorcin brown.....lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc....lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc.....lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc.....lb. 1.40 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC.....lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .85 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet 8.....lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD.....lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc.....lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC.....lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M.....lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
516 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150%..lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double....lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc.....lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc.....lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green xml, cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst....lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E.....lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc....lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
729 Victoria blue B, conc....lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra.....lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra.....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ.....lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX.....lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc.....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B...lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G..lb. 2.73 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B...lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste.....lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.38 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste..lb. 1.62 - —



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SODIUM BENZOATE

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS FOR PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1217—Fishmeal

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benze fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-90 Diazo brilliant scarlet BOA lb. 2.70 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .51 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .59 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .56 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Azo rubine S, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil-soluble, sprit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

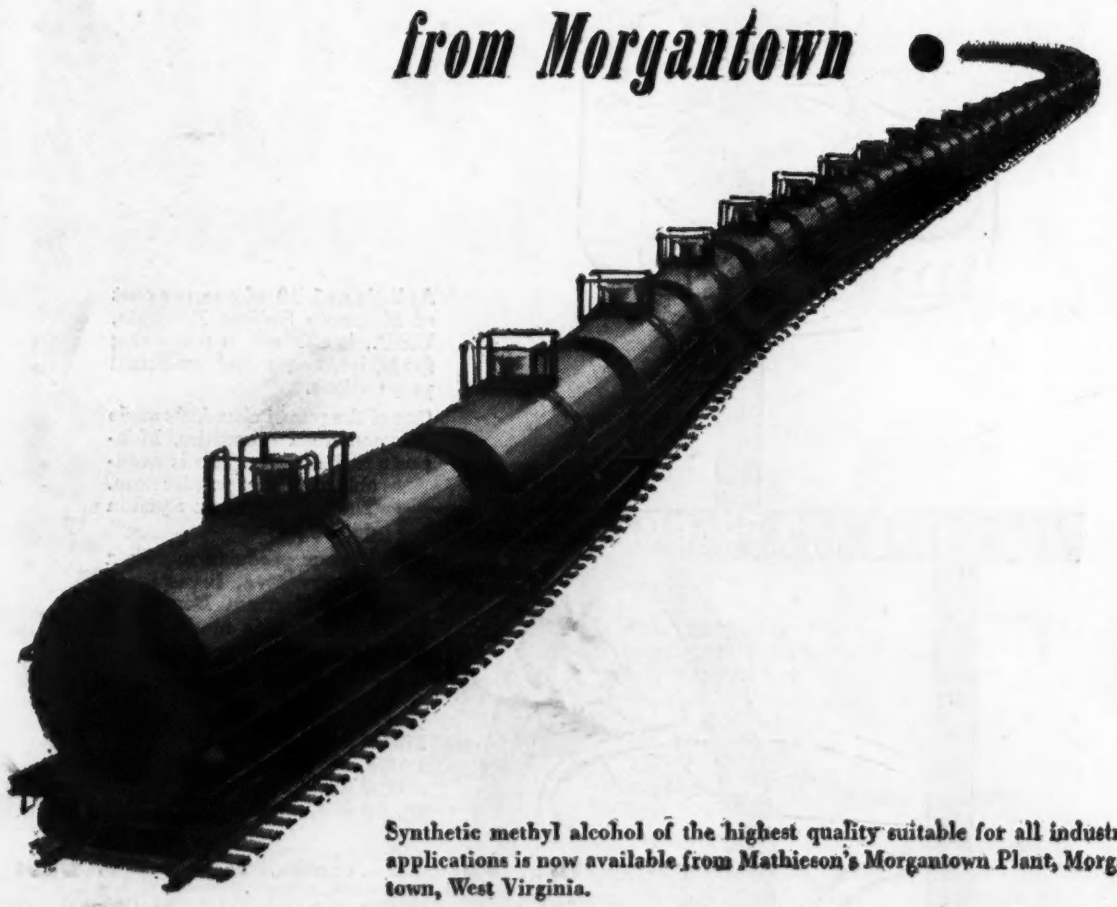
E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .56 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.11 - 1.15
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 - .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 - .47
select, bundles lb. .60 - .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 38.75 - 42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .90 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. hilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate USP, bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .16
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .99 - —
½-lb cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- .0850
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750- .0936
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .20
85-86%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .22¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - .23¼
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½- .20½
NF, dms., frt alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns, dms lb. .74 - .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech, dms, c.l., works lb. .18 - .20
cys, c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cys lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.28 - 2.53
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.13 - —
cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms, works lb. .60½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .47 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42¼
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.45
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
light, bgs lb. No stocks.
French, bgs., futures lb. .24 - —
Indian, bgs lb. No prices.
Syrian, light, bgs lb. .24 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. No prices.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05¼- —
Tunisian, bgs lb. .05¼- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .31
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —

Mathieson METHANOL
from Morgantown



Synthetic methyl alcohol of the highest quality suitable for all industrial applications is now available from Mathieson's Morgantown Plant, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Shipments from Morgantown—one of the largest synthetic nitrogen plants in the world—are being made in barge and tank car quantities. For complete information, specifications and shipping data address Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Organic Chemicals Department, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson Organic Chemicals: Ethylene Glycol • Diethylene Glycol • Triethylene Glycol • Ethlyene Oxide • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether Hydrazine Products • Sodium Methylate • Methanol • Formaldehyde

Mathieson CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0660
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0710
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .0413
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0411

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.63 - 1.90
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.50 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 7.50 -12.75
root, African, bls lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .20
futures, steamer, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1 bgs., July shipment lb. .25 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .19 - —
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .12 - 13¼
June shipment lb. .11 - .11⅛
Ginseng root, cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. 18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00- - 3.05
powd., bxs lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
Graphite, crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
house lb. .03¾- —
white, choice lb. .06⅛- —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
works lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs lb. .16 - .18

U. S. P. Glycerine—in Mennen Lather Shave—has contributed to billions of smooth, close, satisfying shaves over the years. Indeed, for some 30 years this natural plasticizer and humectant has helped to keep Mennen cream uniform and smooth.

FULLY ACCEPTED... FULLY AVAILABLE IN ALL GRADES!

Improved stability of Glycerine supply means you can count on dependable delivery of this time-tested ingredient. You can confidently build your formulations around Glycerine—without concern for emergency substitutions.

The field of men's toiletries brings virtually all of Glycerine's properties into play. In after-shave lotions... brushless creams... hair tonics and the like, Glycerine may serve as a vehicle, solvent, penetrant or anti-freeze!

Toothpastes employ as much as 25 per cent of Glycerine in their composition... since it protects this type of product against possible change from a smooth-flowing paste into a "hard-to-squeeze" mass.

Wherever you use Glycerine — as a solvent... softener... emollient... humectant... preservative... lubricant... it provides an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

Plan ahead with Glycerine. For full information, contact your Glycerine supplier, or write—

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Gum, Ester—Isoquinoline

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Gualac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .30 - .31
No. 3, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148

Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.80 - 6.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb .28 - 28½
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns lb. 5.05 - 6.95
Beta, cns lb. 4.95 - 7.10
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.65 - 6.25
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.66.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

THICKENING

In every field of human endeavor it pays to "use one's head." And you'll find nothing so rewarding, where thickening and suspension with metallic soaps is indicated, as remembering to specify "Metasap*".

for GREASE—Metasap Stearates provide perfect soaps for the firmer, less granular greases in demand today.

Examples: *Metasap Aluminum Stearate GM* for the preparation of soft greases; *Metasap 537* designed to produce firmer greases with no bleeding; *Metasap 598-A-1* and *Metasap 598* for making harder greases.

for PAINT—Metasap Stearates and Palmitates—with a wide range of gelling properties—provide ideal pigment suspension in all types of paint. No hard-caking in storage.

Examples: *Metasap Aluminum Stearate R* is an excellent suspension agent, usable in a wide variety of paint formulas. *Metasap Aluminum Palmitate and Metasap 597* are good thickening and suspension agents for paints, especially adaptable where range of heat is limited. *Metasap 546*, a zinc stearate, is recommended for sanding sealers.

for PLASTIGELS—In the new and interesting field of vinyl plastisols, Magnesium and other Stearates have proved effective gelling agents for the preparation of plastigels.

for OILS—Metasap 540 produces tackiness and stringiness in the palest oils without changing clarity of color of the compounding oil. It proves an outstanding aid in the manufacture of waxes.

At Metasap, we not only produce tailor-made specialities for many industries, but a complete line of stearates and palmitates of aluminum, lead, zinc, calcium, and magnesium. Our representatives in 44 States are ready to serve you whenever you telephone, wire, or write—and our Technical Service Division is prepared to make recommendations, and work with you right in your own plant.

Send for our informative, free book: Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 10, HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .13
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .45

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China),
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0923
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .109 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - .1163
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

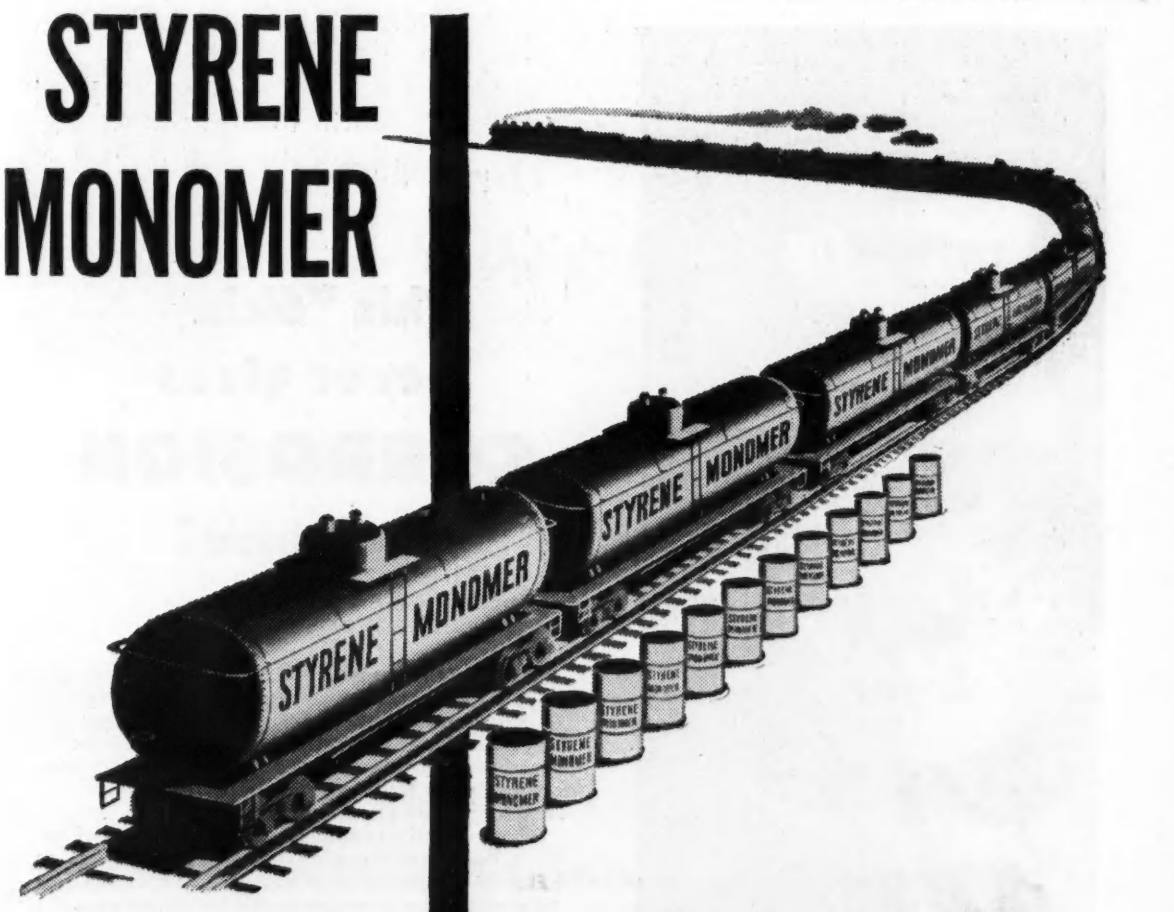
L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .11⅞- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb. .09 - .09⅛
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works .lb. 1.09 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l.....lb. .42½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide NF, v. ars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms..lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .16 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1530- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. 34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs.....lb. .1708- —
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works....lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls....lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots....lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms..lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .20½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld..lb. .1770- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1870- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1580- .2025
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1680- .2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis.lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal.....ton.25.10 -26.34
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.10.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz.....ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill.....ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill.....ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas.....ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill.....ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.14.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas.....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn.....ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va.....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass.....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex.....ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich.....ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla.....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt.....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime, ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ...ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.50

Jaborandi Leaves—Logwood Extract

Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - 2.33
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works .lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms..lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF.....lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —

STYRENE MONOMER



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Now, with *doubled capacity* for producing styrene monomer in its enlarged Texas City plant, Monsanto becomes one of the country's leading sources of this reactive raw material.

To private industry, this is welcome news. It means a greatly increased supply of monomer—made to rigid Monsanto standards—for the production of resins and copolymers . . . Available in tank-car and 55-gallon drum lots . . . MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Texas Division, Texas City, Texas.

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Texas Division, Texas City, Texas.
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Company.....
Street Address.....
City..... Zone..... State.....
We use styrene monomer, or derivatives, for
.....

Lovage Root—Methylcellulose, Special

Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo 145.00 -149.00

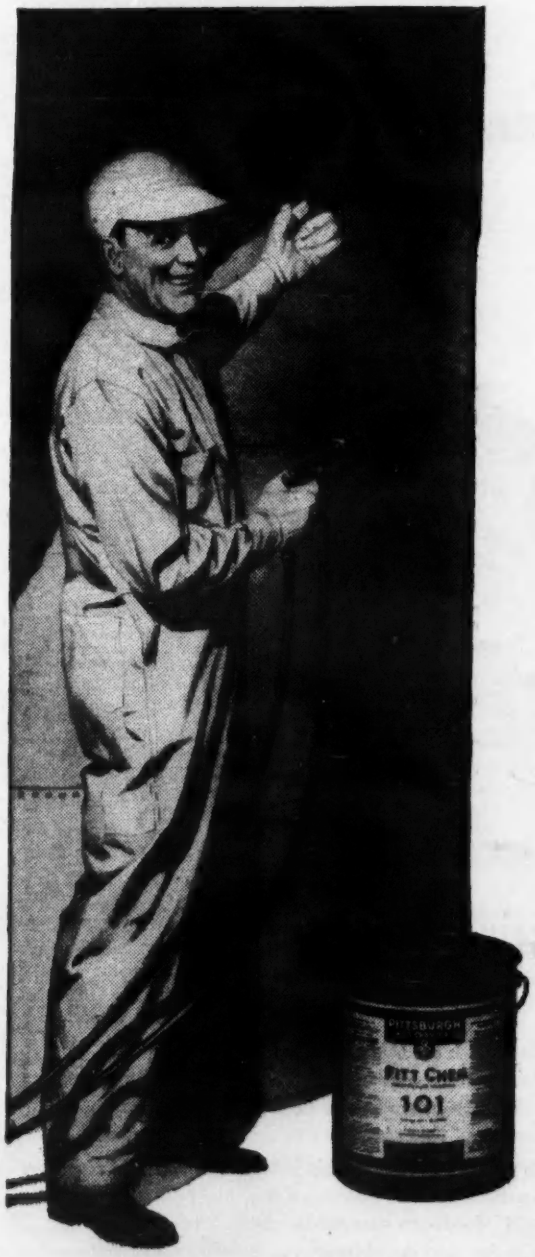
M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. .88 - .89
West Indian, cs.....lb. .64 - —
broken, cs.....lb. .64 - .65
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works..lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works..ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works..lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works..lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works..ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms..lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E...ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E..ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 - —

Marjoram, Bohemian, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Chilean, bls.....lb. .20 - .20¼
French, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 6.10 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 7.40 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns...lb. 5.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - .45½
less ton lots, same basis....lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots..lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works...lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld .gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .54¼- —
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works....lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd..lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.50
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36¼- —
less than truckload, works. lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97



This "Skin" never gives CORROSION a chance!

TODAY more than ever you need an effective program to fight corrosion in your plant. It can eat away your investment, knock out vital equipment that may be impossible to replace, and even interrupt your operations. Maintenance engineers everywhere are turning to Pitt Chem Tar Base Coatings for *better* corrosion protection at *lower* cost.

These versatile coatings are derived from coal tar pitch, one of our most impervious materials. Their heavy film—up to ten times as thick as ordinary paint—provides an impenetrable barrier to most mineral acids, alkalis, corrosive vapors and atmospheric conditions. And their low cost, ease of application and durability make them one of the most popular of all types of coatings.

Today, the name Pitt Chem is synonymous with *quality* in tar base coatings. For, as a *basic* and *integrated* producer of coal-derived products- situated at the very heart of the world's greatest coal deposits —we're able to control and maintain quality at every step of production, from coal to finished coatings.

Whether you're buying protective coatings, plasticizers, agricultural chemicals, or the products of any of our other integrated divisions, you'll find that it pays, *in every way*, to buy from a basic producer.

PITT CHEM 101
A versatile, heavy duty coating that withstands severest corrosive conditions.

PITT CHEM 102
A thin, high gloss maintenance coating for steel and concrete surfaces.

PITT CHEM 103
A heavy duty coating for metal exposed to corrosive vapors, dilute acids and alkalis.

PITT CHEM 104
A fast drying, high gloss coating for equipment handling potable water.

W&D 4186 B

PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.23 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅞- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17½- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .38 - .44¼
Sugar crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .16½- .17
New York lb. .18¾- .19
Molybdenum metal, 3 lb. Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .16½- .11⅛
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylanilnaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained
Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 .57
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic),
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾ —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .59 —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Muss, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic ambrette 100 lbs., fib dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs. cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs. cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs. cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.75
25 lbs. cns lb. 1.65 1.78
5 lbs. cns lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b source lb. .12 —
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .09 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 .17½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07 - —
yellow, bgs source, Sept Oct. shipment lb. .10 - —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots. lb. .04½- .05½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Nickel, metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbvs lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Methylcellulose, Standard—Octanol

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .37 - —
shrivels, bgs lb. .36 - —
West Indian, bgs., afloat lb. .31 - .32
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —

Whether you purchase by the drum

or carload...

NOW-AS ALWAYS-

YOU PAY NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR NIALK® TRICHLORethylene's TOP QUALITY

Always a top quality product, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for efficient, economical, metal degreasing. Niagara Alkali has never charged a premium price for NIALK TRICHLORethylene.

As always, you receive a high purity, high performance product with these special advantages:

- **Cleans and dries in record time**
- **Requires less power consumption**
- **Has minimum vapor loss**
- **Is non-flammable . . . stable**

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection, assembling.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Octyl Methacrylate—Oil, Snakeroot

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.30 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 2.95 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 110.00-120.00
seed, bots lb. 90.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 15.00 -16.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.15 - 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.70
tech., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb .26 - .42
white, dms lb. .26 - .50
Canangа, native, cns lb. 9.00 -10.00
rectified, cns lb. 10.90 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Oil, caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns, dms lb. 4.95 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3000- —
l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3310- —
l.c.l. lb. .3360- —
tanks lb. .3210- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3160- —
l.c.l. lb. .3210- —
tanks lb. .3060- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3525- .3575
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .2600- .2650
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. lb. .3000- —
tanks lb. .2850- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2775- —
l.c.l. lb. .2825- —
tanks lb. .2675- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - .24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 250.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 25.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .68 - 1.05
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .52 - 1.00
Oil, clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 7.25 - 8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York lb. .10¼ Nom.
Pac. coast lb. .09¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .17¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refined, dms. lb. .17⅛- .17½
tanks lb. .15⅜- —
Costus, bots oz. 16.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12⅜- —
Valley lb. .12⅝- —
Texas lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅞- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .17⅜- .17½
tanks lb. .15⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 3.55 - —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 3.60 - 4.05
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Oil, eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
70-75%, dms. lb. .95 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- .1120
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 14.00 -26.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 13.50 -17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 15.00 -18.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10½- .12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12 - .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .12½- .13½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.75
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
38-40% ester, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 -10.75
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 7.35 - 8.25
West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.35 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- .1875
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- —
New York lb. .1625- —
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1655- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 7.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .19¼- .19¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .32 - .33
20°, dms. lb. .31 - .32
30°, dms. lb. .29 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 195.00-210.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .24 - .24½
tankcar lb. .22½- .23
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Olibanum, bots lb 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms lb 2.00 - 2.05
edible, dms., duty paid lb 2.15 - 2.25
foots, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .85 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 1.80 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 175.00 -180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .12¾- —
tankcars (sellers) lb. .11½- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.25 -14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .16 - —
refined, dms lb. .20¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.80 - 7.85
redist, USP, dms lb. 7.40 - 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 - .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .18½ Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 22.50 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 10.20 -10.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.00 -13.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .55 - .95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -35.00

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11¼-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15⅞-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.13⅞-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15⅛-	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13⅛-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.1440-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.15 -	9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 76° dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95 -	8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00 -	3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25 -	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041 -	—
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South	gal.	.67 -	—
whse N.Y.C.	gal.	.77 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90 -	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25 -	4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41¼-	.41½
tanks	lb.	.39¼-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF cns., dms	lb	32	.65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	23.00	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	18.75	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	—
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	14.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54¼
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57½
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56¼
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66 -	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.79
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77 -	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83 -	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.00 -	7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.65	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.29¼-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	—
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65 -	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.11 -	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14 -	.16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20 -	.22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19 -	.24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.84 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.67 -	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18 -	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86 -	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 20° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.196 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165 -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50 -	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works	lb.	.94 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Orthophenylphenol, 6b. dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylyhenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28 -	5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.75 -	6.25
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	—
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	6.45 -	9.00
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots	oz.	3.70 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88 -	—
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Czech, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.33 -	.35
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.97 -	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss.	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34 -	1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.73 -	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50 -	—
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15 -	2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50 -	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00 -	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.53 -	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
Paraffin, fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17 -	—
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.198 -	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.46 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.86 -	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30 -	2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10 -	2.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 -	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—

• SPECIFICATIONS?
• AVAILABILITIES?
• MARKET PRICES?
• WHICH OIL TO USE?
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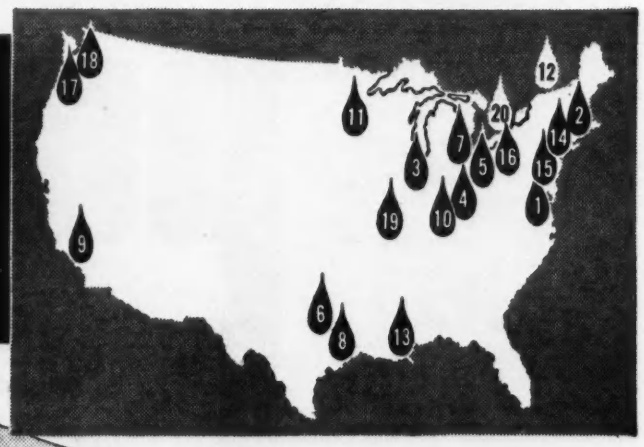

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1 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND — W. R. McClayton
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5 CLEVELAND, OHIO — The Donald McKay Smith Company
6 DALLAS, TEXAS — W. W. Richerson Co.
7 DETROIT, MICHIGAN — Geo. E. Moser & Son, Inc.
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9 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — California Flaxseed Products Company
10 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — B. H. Boyet and Company; Deeks and Miller Company
11 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA — Horton-Earl Company
12 MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA — B. & S. H. Thompson and Company, Reg'd.
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14 NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — Garrigues, Stewart and Davies, Inc.
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16 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA — Emmett D. Griffin, Jr.
17 PORTLAND, OREGON — W. Ronald Benson, Inc.
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20 TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA — B. & S. H. Thompson Company

Paratoluenesulphonamide—Phenylacetamide

Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 - .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30 - .35
ground, bxs	lb.	.40 - .48
powder, bxs	lb.	.43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	93.00 - 94.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10 - —
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾- —
500,000 units	vl.	.22½- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.018 - .020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¼- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.019 - .025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vi.	.10½- —
200,000 units	vl.	.13¼- —
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40 - —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 - .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).		
Pentane, industrial tanks, group a.	gal.	.12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.85 - —
red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25 - .26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs	lb.	.34 - .35
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.41 - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.45 - .46
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.30 - .31
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26 - .27
White, bags	lb.	1.98 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50 - .52
imported, bls	lb.	.80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75 - 3.90
Perchlorcethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 - —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10½- —
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.50 - 2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾- .05½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06 - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05 - .05½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05½- .06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅝- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅞- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¾- .04⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10 - 2.90
Illinois	bbl.	2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 - 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82 - —
Upper field	bbl.	4.25 - —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.36 - 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
West	bbl.	2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00 - 2.25
Petroleum, fuel oil Bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.49 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0325- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06375- —
No. 3	gal.	.08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal.		.091 - —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.085 - .09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09 - .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07875- .085
range	gal.	.0875- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No.1	gal.	.105 - .1075
No. 2	gal.	.1025- .109
No. 3	gal.	.1025- .1055
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147 - .157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 - —
Boston	gal.	.16 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.185 - —
Newark	gal.	.17 - —
New York	gal.	.165 - .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 - —
Providence	gal.	.185 - —
Rochester	gal.	.20 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.21 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195 - —
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182 - —
dlvd., E. of Rockies, tanks,	gal.	.30536- —
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17 - —
New York	gal.	.17 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.163 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½- .31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.157 - —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195 - —
Newark	gal.	.185 - —
New York	gal.	.185 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.180 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 - —
Newark	gal.	.17 - —
New York	gal.	.17 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 - .17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.2040- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.18 - .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - .20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.155 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.135 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19 - .20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼- .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - .20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼- .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼- .19¼
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - .21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾- .21¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼- .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works	lb.	.50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)		
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.19

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Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28¼ - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .05 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05 68 - —
whse. lb. .06 78 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 6.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.63 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa nerb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½ - .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. 06½ - .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½ - .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½ - .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 13.20 - 14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½ - —
standard, bgs lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34¼
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .15½ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .15½ Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.63 - —

Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .53 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79

Potassium glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —

Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .790
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).

Textile finishes have worked wonders in improving both the appearance and the utility of fabrics—and many of these improvements depend upon that reliable favorite, Heyden Formaldehyde, and its derivatives.

Finished with urea formaldehyde resins, rayons and cottons have taken on a new look combined with practical advantages of improved hand, wet-strength, and resistance to wear, shrinkage and wrinkling. Highest quality in these resins is assured with Heyden Formaldehyde, which is also preferred as a raw material for reducing agents, bright new dyes, and synthetic fibers.

The odds are on your product winding up in the winner's circle when you specify Heyden on your orders for formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, or hexamethylenetetramine—all manufactured under rigid laboratory control from highest purity raw materials.

FORMALDEHYDE

37% by weight, minimum—N.F. or Methanol-Free.
Tank cars, tank trucks, drums, carboys or bottles.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

An equally reliable solid form of formaldehyde.
U.S.P. X Powder, Flo Granules and Granules.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

Source of anhydrous formaldehyde for resins, plastics, chemicals.
Technical and U.S.P., granular and powder.

• • •

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Potassium-Titanium Fluoride—Rhodinol

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate, bots gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs, ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
Pyrethrum liquid, (30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram, bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 11.00 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flash. 190.00 -193.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, v cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.58 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00

CHROMATE CONVERSION FILMS

an important new factor in protective and decorative finishes

CHEMICAL conversion films, formed by metal-finishing chromates, provide good paint adherence and corrosion protection on zinc, cadmium, aluminum, magnesium, iron and steel. These finishes are non-electrolytic, and should not be confused with those resulting from anodizing. The metal to be treated is simply immersed in the chromate-containing solution for a short period during which, according to accepted theories, the chromium combines with the basis metal to form a thin, complex oxide film. This film differs from chromate primers in that it becomes an integral part of the metal surface.

These chemical processes which employ sodium chromate, sodium bichromate and chromic acid are invaluable in extending the use of scarce metals in both military and civilian production. When compared to anodizing they have the advantage of being cheaper and quicker.

For further information regarding the processes described above, as well as any of the many other uses for chromium chemicals, write to Mutual's Research and Development Department.

SODIUM BICHROMATE • SODIUM CHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE • CHROMIC ACID

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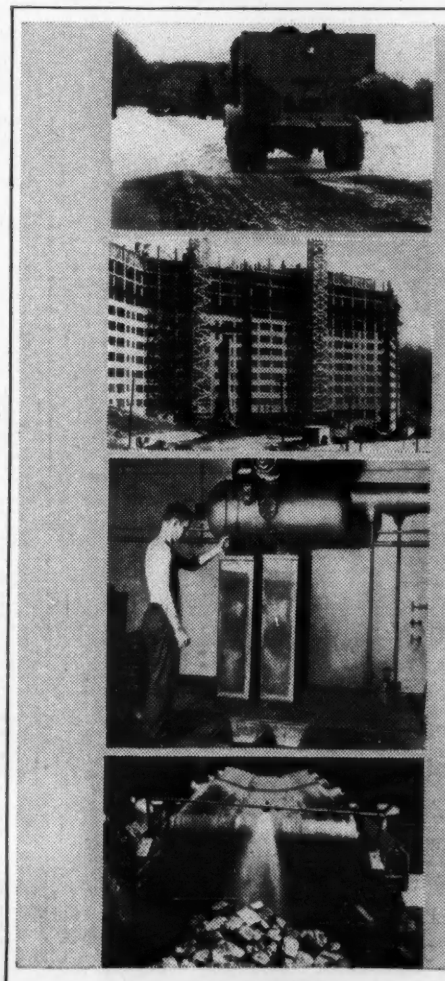
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — MUTUAL — SINCE 1845 — REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.70	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	.75	1.50
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.35
powdered, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.37½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	.43
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08½	.09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	48.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms	kilo.	27.50	40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	28.50	40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	30.00	40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.70	—
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.40	.45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	.90	.95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	23.50	25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.72	1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.52	.53
Greek, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Officinalis, Italian, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Spanish, stemless, bls	lb.	.12½	.13
Syrian, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.07¼	.07¾
refined, bgs	lb.	.08¾	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.07	1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		.63	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	.77	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.12½	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.		14.40	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	11.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.09¾	.17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	260.00	277.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	275.00	—
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm	lb.	2.75	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.45	.50
Honduras, bls	lb.	.38	.40
Mexican, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.44	.45
select, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.15½	.16
Spanish, bls	lb.	.09½	.10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs	lb.	.32	.38
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	1.95	2.20
powd., cns	lb.	2.05	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	.14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
powder, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	17.60	18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.40	1.45
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	.20
sifting, bgs	lb.	.14	.18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.20	.21
No. 2, bls	lb.	.17	.18
No. 3, bls	lb.	.12	.13
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.19	.20
Pods, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	4.90	—
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21	.27
natural, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.49	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.33	.36
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.28	.31
TN, bgs, 10-bg. lots	lb.	.26	.29
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., fil., works	ton.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	.23½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.83¼	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.75½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.76½	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.76⅝	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.76⅝	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.53⅝	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.54⅛	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.55⅛	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.55⅛	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.50	65
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	7.55	13.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	19.85	27.35
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.15	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.18	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.25	.27
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.95	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
Soda-lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12¾	—
NF, 60%, dms., works	lb.	.08½	—
Sodium, alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	—
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12¾	.14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.37½	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.44½	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1375	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms	lb.	8.52	—
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).			
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).			
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).			
USP, dms	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.58	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	.26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60	.65
USP VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.22½	.29½
USP XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.28	.32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.168	—
over 1,000 lbs	lb.	.178	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.14¾	—
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1140	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1125	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—



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Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

Sodium Fluoroacetate—Sorbitol Powder

Sodium fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 10 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse .....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld .... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works ... lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - .48
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ..... ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works..... ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works..... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works... lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald .....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ..... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.113.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.00
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .79½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET
IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET
HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.
6. Inhibits corrosion

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.
COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sorbitol solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works..lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works..lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur..ton.81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls..lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls..lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .16 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls..lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot..lb. .10¾- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs..lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs..lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more..gram. .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms..lb. .25 - .30
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works..lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots..lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs. works..lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works..lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots..oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs..oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, fib. dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms..lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms..lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 ● 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada..long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot..lb. .11 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis..lb. .03¾- —

Sulphur dichloride liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.130.00 Nom.
ground, same basis..ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J..unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported, bgs..lb. .48 - .49

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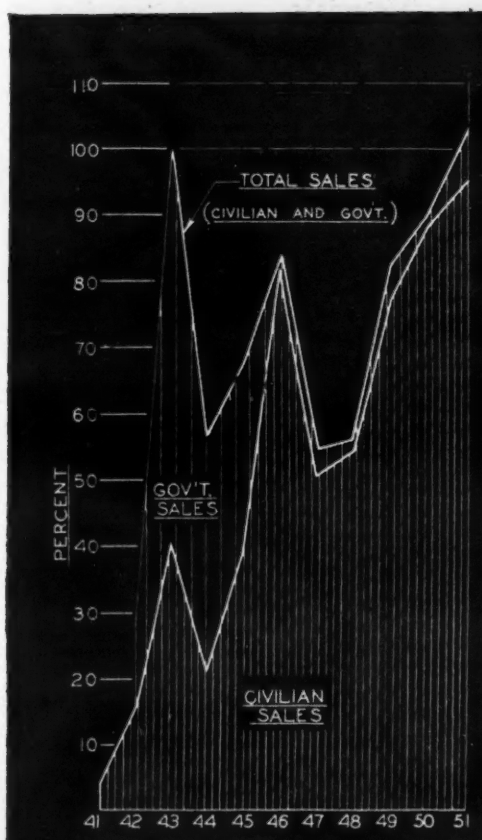
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l..ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.15.25 -35.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¼ Nom.
inedible, extra..lb. .05⅞- —
fancy..lb. .06⅛- —
special..lb. .05⅛- —
No. 1..lb. .04¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l..lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls..lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo., bulk..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Tansy leaves bls..lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .10 - .12
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .09½- .10½
Java, ex whse., bgs..lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis..gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis..gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms..lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib dms..lb. .75 - .80

Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
extra, dms..lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms..lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .25½- —
tanks, works..lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms..lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20½- .21⅛
smaller, dms., works..lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
l.c.l..lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd..lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E..lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E..lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd..lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms..lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms..lb. 4.75 - —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms..lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..lb. 3.60 - 3.65



Use of SULFAPYRIMIDINES still increasing

SULFADIAZINE
SULFAMERAZINE
SULFAMETHAZINE

The 1951 sales of the sulfapyrimidines, shown in the graph, again exceeded all previous records. The amazing growth of these sulfa drugs in American medicine is a reflection of the increasing awareness of their outstanding advantages, particularly when used in the form of mixtures.

HIGHEST POTENCY OF *ALL* SULFA DRUGS
BEST TISSUE DISTRIBUTION OF *ALL* POTENT SULFA DRUGS
FEWEST SIDE-REACTIONS OF *ALL* TIME-TESTED SULFAS
HIGH SOLUBILITY IN ACID URINE

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. (for human use)
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

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BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. • Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Theophylline—Viosterol in Alcohol

Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 9.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works.....lb. 2.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls.....lb. .05 - .06½
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works..lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .80¾- —
Metal.....lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
Titanium, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis..ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis..ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 4.60 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .— - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works..
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works...lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
tanks.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret, cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine oms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
tanks.....lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works..lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib, ctns. works..kilo.132.00 -196.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis..ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock..ton..88.00 -89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19¼- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .035 - —

Dependable Source For Chemical Raw Materials

"Wyandotte Kreelon has good sudsing characteristics and solubility"

—says L. Carlton Mertz, Chicago, Illinois

"We've been in the cleaning compound business for more than 21 years," says Mr. Mertz, owner of L. Carlton Mertz Company, Chicago.

"Today, we make more than 100 products for dairy cleaning, metal fabricating and processing, and general maintenance work.

"To maintain our quality and keep pace with the industry, we make a constant check on all of our sources of supply.

"We find new, improved WYANDOTTE KREELON has good sudsing characteristics and rapid solubility—is very satisfactory for our purposes. We use it in a number of our quality detergents."

Have you tried our improved WYANDOTTE KREELON*? Its characteristics may be helpful to your products, speed your process, or cut your over-all cleaning costs. Send for a FREE sample, and a copy of our new 28-page book. It contains complete data. *Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

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BULLETIN BOARD

Dicol*:
This mixture of diglycols, predominantly diethylene glycol, has shown outstanding efficiency in plasticizing and humectant applications . . . . plus up to 20% savings! Write for samples, data.

Caustic Soda:
Some cleaning compound manufacturers are finding that powdered caustic has some advantages over flake. Since other ingredients are powdered or fine-granular, a dust-suppressing oil is needed anyway; and the powdered caustic does not tend to segregate. Ask for trial quantity.

Carbose*:
Raw-material cost reductions of up to 30% have resulted from the use of this Na CMC, according to field reports. In tests, as little as 1% Carbose has increased soil removal and whiteness retention as much as 10-40% in various formulations. Ask for samples.

Wyandotte
CHEMICALS
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES

a complete line of WARWICK WAXES

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wax save this handy specification chart

Warwick Waxes—waxes of proved performance—offer you the broadest selection in the wax field. Whatever your product or your problem—for expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, our wax chemists are at your service. Get in touch with Warwick today... ask for our 1952 price list. Prompt delivery. *Stocks in principal cities.*

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	30-32	80-85	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO WAX 180	180-185	4-7	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO WAX 150	145-150	20-25	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCOSINE	145-150	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	131-133	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
SUGAR CANE WAX	174-178	2 MAX.	TAN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary — Sun Chemical Corporation — 10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

ATLANTA
L. C. Morris Company
1125 Sprint St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia
ATwood 0122

BUFFALO
*Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Box 73, Station B, Buffalo 7, New York
BEdford 1572

CHICAGO
*Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
2345 W. Congress St., Chicago 12, Illinois
SEeley 3-0505

CINCINNATI
*Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co.
4619 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio
MElrose 1910

CLEVELAND
*Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
3470 W. 140th St., Cleveland 11, Ohio
CLearwater 1-3770

DETROIT
*Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
6472 Selkirk Avenue, Detroit 11, Michigan
WAlnut 1-6350

FT. WAYNE
*Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Maumee & Bueter Rd., Ft. Wayne 1, Indiana
ANthony 0213

GRAND RAPIDS
*Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1500 Century Avenue S.W., Grand Rapids 9, Michigan
GRand Rapids 5-9111

HOUSTON
*Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
8501 Market St. Road, Houston 15, Texas
ORchard 6683

INDIANAPOLIS
*Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1650 Luett Avenue, Indianapolis 22, Indiana
ATlantic 1361

LOS ANGELES
***E. S. Browning Co.
2436 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, California
VAndike 1163

MILWAUKEE
*Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co.
1719 S. 83rd St., Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin
GReenfield 6-2630

MONTREAL
**Charles Tennant & Co. (Canada) Ltd.
Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
PLateau 4811

NEW ORLEANS
*Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
1352 Jefferson Highway
P. O. Box 4067—Carrollton Station
New Orleans 18, Louisiana
TEmple 4666

NEW YORK
Warwick Wax Company
10-10 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.
STillwell 6-1100 EXT. 50

PORTLAND
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
3950 N. W. Yeon, Portland, Oregon
CApitol 1721

ST. LOUIS
*Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
419 De Soto Avenue, St. Louis 7, Missouri
GArfield 3495

SAN FRANCISCO
***E. S. Browning Co.
1515 Third St., San Francisco, California
DOuglas 2-0631

SEATTLE
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
4000 First Ave., South, Seattle 4, Washington
SEneca 5050

SPOKANE
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
809 N. Washington St., Spokane, Washington
Riverside 4183

TOLEDO
*Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Central Ave. at Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio
JOrdan 0761

TORONTO
**Charles Tennant & Co. (Canada) Ltd.
96 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Kingsdale 5103
Riverside 4183

*Member, Solvents and Chemicals Group **Member Tennants Group ***Subsidiary, International Minerals & Chemical Corp.

Viosterol, in Vegetable Oil—Yellow, Zinc

Viosterol, in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity. gm.250.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —

Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .73 - .74
slabs, bgs lb. .71 - .72
crude, African, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb, extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .94 - .95
Wax, carnauba, North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .98 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.04
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .79 - .80
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs. lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77½- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP. powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50

Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.

Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .29¼- —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
basic, dlvd. lb. .23¾- —

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

New Tests Reveal:

Outstanding Mildew Resistance Imparted By ZINC OXIDE!

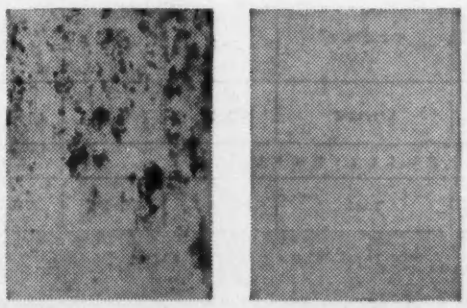
Here you see one reason why Zinc Oxide is the most-used white hiding pigment in outside house paints: exceptional mildew resistance.

No other white hiding pigment imparts any effective resistance to mildewing of exterior paints.

Zinc Oxide inhibits fungus growth through its fungistatic action. The higher the Zinc Oxide content of a paint, therefore, the greater its mildew resistance.

Zinc Oxide also imparts the following valuable properties to outside house paints:

Greater toughness
Opacity to ultraviolet rays
Better tint retention
Improved appearance through self-cleansing
Longer service life through controlled chalking



WITHOUT ZINC OXIDE WITH ZINC OXIDE

An independent laboratory exposed both of these panels in a special mildew incubator for the same period of time. Both paints are identical except that the left one contains no zinc oxide, whereas the other has the normal zinc oxide content for a high quality exterior paint—about 30% by weight of pigment.

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Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works.	lb.	.28 - —
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works.	lb.	.15½- .16½
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.		
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26 - —
	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..	100 lbs.	9.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾- —
50% ,bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.		
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 - —
powd., dms	lb.	.42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
ton, lots	lb.	.36 - —
less ton lots	lb.	.39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30 - —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.25 - 9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 -10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.		
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530- —
Fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03¾- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50 -10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼- —

Copper Mine Rehabilitation Project Set by US, Calumet

Arrangements have been completed for the reopening of the big Osceola mine of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company in Houghton County, Mich., it was announced July 21 by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The mine has been closed down since 1931 and is full of water, as is an interconnected mine, the Conglomerate, which was closed down in the late 1930's.

DMPA has negotiated a contract with the company which calls for production of 53,000 short tons of refined copper from the Osceola mine output by mid-1962. In order to put the Osceola back in working condition, it will be necessary to remove approximately 7,000,000,000 gallons of water. The "unwatering" is the biggest part of the rehabilitation operation, Mr. Larson said. One of the problems is that the water is highly corrosive, necessitating the use of special pumps and pump columns.

To free the Osceola of water, it has to be pumped out down to the 3,600-foot level, about 2,200 feet below the surface. Calumet & Hecla engineers estimate that the unwatering operation will take 530 days. Twenty-three pumps, costing as much as $24,000 apiece, will be used in the operation. They will be suspended on cables and lowered into the depths of the mine as the water level recedes.

DMPA has signed a contract with Calumet & Hecla under which the company has agreed to rehabilitate the mine at its own expense and to provide all necessary facilities for processing the ore. The cost to the company will be about $6,000,000. DMPA has guaranteed the company a negotiated floor-price of 25.25 cents a pound, five-eights of a cent over the present ceiling, for up to 53,000 short tons of refined copper. Production of refined copper under the contract is to proceed at the rate of 7,125 short tons per year until June 30, 1962, or until a total of 53,000 short tons has been produced.

Metal Hydrides Issues Data

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has published a fifteen-page booklet on the "Hydrimet Process." The publication explains the process, and then deals with titanium, zirconium, handling of the two metals in production, special metals and alloy powders, calcium hydride, sodium hydride, sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, and deuterides.

Alcoa to Have New Iowa Aluminum Mill By Late '53

A new rolling mill, costing approximately $4,500,000 and capable of producing extra-wide tapered sheet and plate for aircraft, will be installed at Aluminum Company of America's Davenport, Iowa, works by late 1953. Equipment for the mill—which will be one of the largest and most modern in the aluminum industry—will be designed, installed and operated by Alcoa under terms of a lease arrangement with the Air Force's Air Materiel Command. The Air Force, in turn, will have first call on production of the new mill.

Plax Building Louisville Plant

Plax Corporation, West Hartford, Conn., has announced the start of construction of a new plant in Louisville, Ky. The company has been periodically expanding its production facilities over the past several years. This move gives it a midwestern factory for the first time. Actual production of polyethylene sheet and "Layflat" tubing and of plastic bottles is expected to be under way before the end of the year, with gradual expansion of the Louisville production thereafter.

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REFINED CONCORD WAX #407	**MELTING POINT 86°C.**

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Volume 162 July 28, 1952 Number 4

Cutting the Cost of Government

There are a great many reasons why the biggest noise in the current political pandemonium has to do with the curtailment of the cost of what has come to be known as government. That item of campaign clamor is about evenly split into two parts: (1) What the economically proclaimed members of congress have done in a few recent months to cut the spending and (2) what much, much more will be done—if (?). Whatever may be the answer to that "if," it can quite confidently be predicted that, in the first six months of the calendar year, 1953, "emergency" and suchlike appropriations will set a new high record. Much of the spending to which the brakes were applied is inevitable—some of it, of course, expediently so; but most of it essentially. Some of the cuts will hold through next year, on the stretch-out plan, and that may prove useful in view of the predictions now being made on the national economic outlook by some top-brass in organized labor. It must be recognized that very little of the 5.28 percent cut in the budget for next year is applicable to any expenditure directed to the holding or acquiring of votes. The farm, labor, and other subsidized groups will continue to get theirs; although some of them will not be definitely funded until 1954. Such things as the enforced reduction in the street-lighting of the national capital and the diminished washing of the windows of the national capitol, and administrative buildings, will be taken care of in the manner customary with relation to such masquerading savings.

In presenting recently a plan for cutting the federal debt 3 percent annually over the next four years, the executive head of the National Association of Credit Men said that the debt can be reduced only by cutting the cost of government. He does not attempt to itemize where such cuts could be made—or even to define "government" in its relation to costs which the payers of federal taxes must carry. How much of that cost has nothing whatsoever to do with government, by, for, and of the people as a whole, nobody has yet figured out. A member of congress who has been proclaiming government economy for years was told on a social occasion that the man speaking to him would gladly head a national committee that would try to see that he got 5 percent—this was before the 5-percenter became a character in national politics—of all he saved—if he would permit the committee to tabulate the expenditures in which savings were to be sought. The offer, semi-seriously made, was laughed off; and the congressman has not yet specified in any of his many advocatings of governmental economy any cut that would affect any member of his constituency by one penny's worth of cut.

Government spending can be substantially reduced—but, not by politicians. The man who must pay what that spending costs is the only one who can effect its reduction. The trouble is that all too many firms are led to think that they are getting, in some sort of subsidy, more than they are paying. That is true, to an extent: the other fellow is doing a large part of the paying to the subsidy—but the subsidized shop is paying elsewhere for that contribution. Of course, the politician is keenly bent on correcting that "evil"—his pet must be protected. So, there is but one way in which the reducing of the spending largely mistermed governmental can be approached. That demands that no person, no group of persons, no community of any size shall accept from the federal government one cent for any purpose. Most of the ends for which such almsgiving is in existence can be attained by other, more desirable, more respectable means. All of them can be taken care of at far less expense if freed from even the least trace or touch of political participation. Furthermore, no person should contribute one cent, as a purchaser, beyond the duress of dire necessity toward the profiting of any recipient of a governmental subsidy or support by any other name.

Government that is government is costly enough from any angle. That which is something else, which should be wholly unnecessary among a self-reliant, self-respecting people, should not be paid for, because it cannot, in any way, be value received.

Asking for Extinction

The outcome is immaterial. The thing for those to cogitate, who would lead business whither it should go, especially in the areas of public relations, is the action of the national organization of small manufacturers in demanding that the Democratic campaign platform include a plank containing "measures necessary to bring small business back to the healthy state it once enjoyed in the nation's economy."

What is behind such a demand? Why should any business group, subscribing to the much-publicized belief in free industry, go to government for aid toward getting what it supposedly has lost? Is it not clear to any thinking person that dependence on political favoritism is a big price to pay for little more than a promise of security? Why is there such a trend away from the self-reliance which contributed more than anything else to the development of the commercial economy in which most businessmen—at least publicly—take so much pride?

Apparently the loss of status about which the more or less representative spokesman for small business is concerned consists very largely of the alleged discrimination against that category in the placing of contracts in the defense program. That is a matter which quite plainly has the three sides so common to all controversies. And the third side—the right side—does not support any demand that political favoritism be applied to the situation. There is no reason in logic or in common-sense for stretching the socio-political philosophy of special consideration and privileges for pet minority groups into the areas of business competition.

Why any business group, be it ever so self-seeking, should demand, not merely invite, the intervention of government in the ordinary processes of trade is beyond the comprehension of any person who really believes that commercial enterprise should be private and free. As a foster child of political agencies, it can be neither; it must be obedient to its foster parents. Agriculture has learned that lesson—too late for the new knowledge to be of any use.

Why any business group would come before the public in these days of buyers' apathy with a statement that it must have governmental favors in order that it may face the credit conditions of today and lay by goodly cash reserves—such demands are in the call for a Democratic plank—when the daily news is of larger-than-ever earnings and steadily lessening volume of business loans, passes all understanding of him who knows even the primary-grade characteristics of public relations. Certainly it must be obvious that, if government is going to make the taxpayer contribute indirectly, by way of subsidized favors, to the profiting of any business group, that taxpayer is going to be influenced both by his trimmed pocketbook and by his natural dislike for patronizing paternal—even foster-paternal—governmental favoritism to curtail his direct contributing as a consumer.

And, worst of all—let it be repeated—is the shortsightedness of inviting, yes, demanding the introduction in any part of the national business structure of an entering wedge of nationalization. If private enterprise cannot stand on its own feet and progress under its own power, its future—if it shall have any—is not going to be what Canadian guide, Paul duFault used to call a "'roses bed."

For the Bookshelf

PROPERTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FATS, FATTY OILS WAXES, FATTY ACIDS AND THEIR SALTS. By M. P. Doss. Cloth; 244 pages. New York: Texas Company. $5.

Compiled by the technical librarian of the Texas Company, this book, which consists entirely of tables and contains more than 1,350 literature references, gives a comprehensive survey of about fifty of the principal fats, fatty oils and waxes. The publication includes much new material and should be of great interest to the fatty oil, petroleum and chemical industries, particularly to makers of lubricants.

The author, whose previous work, "The Physical Constants of the Principal Hydrocarbons," was adopted by the technical advisory committee of the Petroleum Administration for War as its official standard during World War II, does an equally impressive job in the new book. While the new publication limits its survey to aliphatic acids, it tabulates the properties of more than 800 of them. Data is also given on the salts of the fatty acids ranging from aluminum through zirconium, with about 1,750 salts listed. The book also contains a variety of pertinent conversion tables (i.e., temperature, gravity, viscosity, color) an " a detailed subject index.

DIRECTORY OF CHAIN DRUG STORES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND HAWAII, 1952 edition. Paper; 168 pages. New York: National Association of Chain Drug Stores.

This bible of the chain drug store field, compiled annually by the NACDS, in its new edition covers 519 chains operating 4,970 stores in the United States, nine chains operating 202 stores in Canada and one chain operating six stores in Hawaii. The directory lists headquarters of the chains, their officers and buyers, as well as the address of each store they operate.

Following a listing of NACDS members along with those of the Associated Chain Drug Stores and the Affiliated Drug Stores, Inc., the directory, which employs a convenient index tab system, breaks down into three main groups. First is an alphabetical listing of chain drug stores in the US, Canada and Hawaii. This is followed by a geographical listing on a state-by-state basis of US chain drug company headquarters showing the names of executives and buyers and similar information about Canadian and Hawaiian concerns. The concluding section is devoted to a listing of individual store addresses in the three countries.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

fear was expressed that SDPA is centralizing its operations in Washington at the expense of the field.

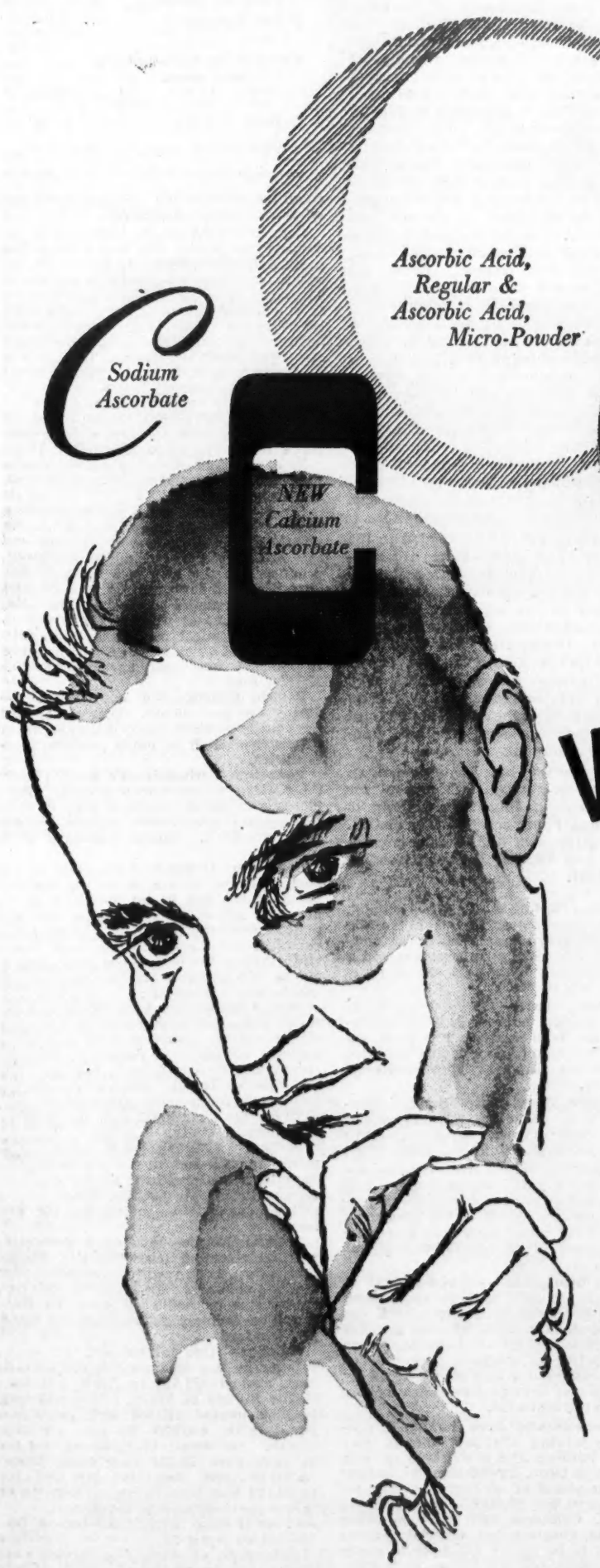
The testimony is calculated to make a real impression on congress and pave the way for greatly expanded appropriations in the next budget to provide a network of field offices all over the country—and probably duplicating the field offices of other agencies of the government. Even after only one week of testimony, the house committee commented that it was clear that a more satisfactory field organization is imperative, which is a tip-off to the recommendations that the committee will make when its hearings are concluded.

Contract Settlement Appeals

Government contractors who are not satisfied with the settlements made on their cancelled World War II contracts, and have ideas of appealing the settlements, will have to move quickly. The appeals board of the General Services Administration which handles these matters says that unless the appeal is made before August 13, the opportunity will lapse.

Authority for the board placing a deadline on the filing of the appeals is contained in a bill passed during the closing hours of the last congress and just signed into law by President Truman. The new legislation not only set the closing date for new appeals at thirty days after the President's approval, but also provided for abolition of the board itself within six or nine months after the signing.

The board has been a distinctive feature of the contract settlement procedure established by the contract settlement act of 1944 to expedite the settlement of war contracts terminated for the convenience of the government. At the time, it was felt that thousands of settlements would be delayed if disputes over methods of settlement with the contracting agencies had to go to regular courts which were heavily burdened with other cases. However, war contractors will not be denied resource to judicial review after the board can no longer accept cases, as appeals may be taken to federal district courts or the Court of Claims.



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NUODEX PRODUCTS COMPANY
Driers, Wetting & Grinding Aids, Fungicides
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Perchloron

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CHEMICAL COMPANY
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MINNEAPOLIS
OKLAHOMA CITY
N. LITTLE ROCK
SAN ANTONIO
MEMPHIS
DES MOINES
DAVENPORT
NEW ORLEANS
ST. LOUIS
HOUSTON
DALLAS
WICHITA
CHICAGO
OMAHA
DENVER
TULSA

Heavy Chemicals

Supplies of heavy chemicals continued to improve at the close of the month. Aside from nickel salts, shortages have been eliminated all through the list. There would not be any scarcity of nickel salts if more metal was obtainable, as facilities for production are ample. Supplies of carbon bisulphide have steadily improved through the prolonged slowdown in rayon mill activity and a relaxation in inquiry for carbon tetrachloride. Chlorine was more readily available last week than at any time during the year. Copper sulphate stocks have steadily increased under a letdown in agricultural demand and a stalemate in shipments to the iron and steel industry. The hot dry spell has kept the movement of calcium chloride active for highway dust control. There was plenty of caustic soda and soda ash to satisfy all requirements. Sulphuric acid continued to backup at producing plents. Sodium nitrite was in free supply which was quite the opposite of a year ago at this time. Improvement in the sulphur supply has relieved a lot of concern to users of this material. International Materials Conference announced allocation to participating nations of crude sulphur for the final six months of this year. The U. S., a producing nation, was given an export quota of 365,000 long tons, and an overall allocation of 2,307,000 long tons.

No improvement could be noted in the inquiry for quicksilver. Prices for ordinary lots were unchanged, but on 500 flasks the price could have been shaded. Import duty on zinc was reimposed after being suspended since last February. The Commerce Department has placed a 10,320,000 pound fourth quarter export quota for copper and copper base alloy products. This compares with 10,460,000 pounds licensed for export in the third quarter. Silver advanced fractionally under a better consuming demand.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 86.9 percent for the week ending July 19, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 67.8R in the preceding week and 99.5 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Aluminum Sulphate—Relatively quiet, with demand from water works readily satisfied. No shortage of iron-free or commercial, at present, with producers in a position to make immediate shipments at former price levels.

Ammoniac, Sal — Dry-battery trade shows occasional interest in white granular but the leather trade has been out most of the month. Stocks are available for immediate shipment from producers' inventories.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand spotty both from the cracker bakeries and sponge rubber plants. Producers have stocks to level off requirements promptly.

Calcium Chloride — Exceptionally hot dry weather during the past month has kept demand active for dust control, particularly highway. Most of the producers have inventories and have been in a position to level off requirements without difficulty.

Carbon Bisulphide — While activity at rayon mills is said to have come back about 10 percent from its low level, the prolonged slowdown has allowed supplies of carbon bisulphite to increase. There is no shortage of stocks at present. The supply position has also been helped by a relaxation of demand from some makers of carbon tetrachloride.

Chlorine—Stocks have increased substantially during the past month, and there is nothing like a shortage as July comes to a close. Production is running somewhat ahead of current demand, and this material has always been a problem to store. Cylinders are short in some producing quarters but otherwise there appeared to be plenty available to easily level off demand.

Cobalt Acetate — May production was placed at 10,000 pounds, gross weight, compared with 11,906 in April by the Bureau of Mines. May shipments were 5,510 pounds, against 9,175 in the preceding month. Stocks on May 31 amounted to 10,302 pounds, compared with 5,812 on April 30.

Copper Hydrate—Sales of fair seasonal dimensions were noted, mostly for mildew control. Production has kept the supply condition comfortable and producers can offer immediate shipments.

Copper Sulphate—No improvement in demand last week. Hot dry weather has prevented both insects and blight and the call for agriculture remained at a low ebb. The steel strike has continued to hold up shipments for industrial use and the combined let down has been fully reflected in increased supplies. Immediate shipments remained available. Export inquiry was moderate with little in the way of actual business reported.

Fluorspar—China's production of fluorspar is estimated at 5,000 to 10,000 metric tons annually by the People's Atlas, published by the Ya Kuang Geographical Society of Shanhai. The reserves are said to total more than 2,000,000 tons and are mostly in Chekiang.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime were 686,369 short tons during the month of April compared with 681,770 tons for March, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. The quantities sold for agricultural and building uses increased appreciably in April whereas decreases were noted in the refractory, chemical and other industrial uses. Sales of quicklime in April amounted to 499,689 tons and agricultural lime 186,680 tons.

Potash, Caustic—Not unusually active during the past month. Demand at best has continued along spotty lines and never extensive enough to pinch producers' inventories.

Potassium Carbonate—Followed closely the pattern set by caustic potash. Glass plants have shown relatively little interest and demand from other sources has not been extensive. Stocks remained comfortable.

Soda Ash—Demand at the close of the month did not appear to be any broader for soda ash but it did not seem to be any less either. Shipments to the two major consuming industries, the glass and chemical are down and for soap, paper and textiles the inquiry is very spotty. Stocks are ample at present to satisfy all requirements promptly.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks of liquid and dry forms remained comfortable at the close of the month. Possibly there was more chlorine offered than caustic in the final stages, but caustic soda is easy to store and chlorine is not. Demand carried little punch for caustic throughout July. Activity was occasional and may best be described as spotty.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Seasonal shipments to railroads and other consumers have been made without having much effect on the supply position which has remained comfortable throughout the past month.

Sodium Nitrite—Has not commanded unusual attention over the past month. Stocks have been readily available for immediate shipment. Last year at this time supplies were definitely tight with demand exceedingly active from the meatpacking trade.

Sulphur—Mine shipments of native sulphur in May amounted to 478,403 long tons, against 451,741 in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales in May totaled 477,881 long tons, compared with 440,920 in the preceding month. Shipments of recovered sulphur in May were 19,231 long tons, against 10,306 in April. Apparent sales amounted to 19,152 long tons, compared with 10,257 in the previous month. Producers' stocks on May 31 were 104,895 long tons, against 105,340 on April 30.

Production of sulphur in Mexico is estimated at 50,000 metric tons in 1952. However, output might be greater if attempts to exploit salt domes in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are successful. The recovery plant of Petroleos Mexicanos in Poza Rica produced 11,165 tons of sulphur in the first quarter of 1952.

Sulphur Dioxide—A mining company in Canada, plans to proceed with construction of a plant in Ontario to produce sulphur-dioxide gas, elemental sulphur, and iron oxide from Noranda pyrites, accord-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Silver, ½c. per ounce.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
94.84	94.84	....	96.12

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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ing to the company's annual report. The plant is expected to be in operation in 1954, and will use a process developed by the company. The cost of the new facilities is estimated at $4,000,000.

Acids

Hydrofluosilicic—Not unusually active although a seasonal amount of business is said to have been placed for brewery use. Stocks are adequate to meet current requirements.

Muriatic—Market continued in ample supply to meet all requirements. Miscellaneous inquiry fair and being readily leveled off from producers' inventories.

Naphthenic—Commanding a seasonal amount of consumer interest. Stocks not excessive but fully capable of meeting current requirements. Producers name 14c. per pound for drums in carlots and 12c. for tankcars of 220 to 230 acidity, works.

Phosphoric—Consumers have not found stocks a problem during the past month. Production has been sufficient to maintain an adequate supply for market use.

Sulphuric—Market continued in good supply with demand being easily satisfied. Judging by reports from a prominent sulphur producer, there is not likely to be any more stringency in the basic material market.

French production of sulphuric acid dropped to 98,300 metric tons in April from 109,100 tons in March, according to statistics of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The monthly average in the first quarter of 1952 was 117,200 tons, whereas it was 122,600 tons in the year 1951.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum during May was 80,803 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This is the largest tonnage produced in any one month since January 1944, when 84,750 tons were reported. The new San Patricio reduction plant was officially opened and dedicated on May 15. A small production from this plant was reported in April.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States declined for the third consecutive month in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption was 728,937 pounds in May, a decrease of 7 percent from April. Usage of cobalt in high-speed steel, cobalt-chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys, alloy hard-facing rods, and ground-coast frit was greater than in April. These gains, however, were more than offset by smaller use of cobalt in magnet alloys, cemented carbides, low-cobalt alloy steels, and pigments. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 15 percent more in May than in April but imports decreased 20 percent; sales were up 89 percent. Production of cobalt oxide increased 3 percent, imports were unchanged, but sales gained 22 percent. Production and shipments of salts decreased 39 and 51 percent, respectively. Output and shipments of driers declined 1 and 11 percent, respectively.

Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 108,082 and 80,947 pounds, respectively, in May, compared with 86,591 and 41,806 pounds, respectively, in April. Imports of cobalt into the United States were 26 percent smaller in May than in April. Receipts of metal and white alloy (crude) were 20 and 50 percent, respectively, smaller, but imports of oxide were the same in both months. Imports of ore and concentrates were 17,384 pounds (cobalt content) in May compared with none in April.

Copper—OIT has announced fourth quarter export quotas for copper covered by the controlled materials plan. For CMP copper and copper-base alloy products, the fourth quarter export quota totals 10,320,000 pounds, compared with 10,460,000 pounds in the third quarter. This fourth quarter quota includes 4,085,000 pounds of brass mill products, of which 1,085,000 pounds are for foreign petroleum operations, 1,102,000 pounds for other projects, and 1,898,000 pounds for other export purposes.

Lead—Domestic mine production of recoverable lead in May was 2 percent less than in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output totaled 33,575 tons compared with 34,363 tons in April and a monthly average of 32,536 tons in 1951. The average daily rate of production declined from 1,145 tons in April to 1,083 tons in May or approximately the average daily rate of 1951. The west central states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma produced 12,230 tons of lead in May or

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6 percent less than in April. This is the lowest monthly production for these states since September, 1951, when lead production was 11,196 tons. Mines in the states east of the Mississippi River produced 1,061 tons of lead in May or 4 percent less than in April. The combined lead output of the western states amounted to 20,284 tons as compared to 20,259 tons in April.

Secondary lead smelters' consumption of lead scrap in April gained 2 percent over March but receipts dropped 15 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. A total of 36,609 short tons of lead, tin and antimony was recovered during the month at a daily rate of about 1,220 tons. Receipts of battery-lead plates in April dropped about 4,500 tons below March to a total of 28,343 tons or about 60 percent of total receipts. Smelters intake of plates has shown a consistent decline since January when receipt of 48,437 tons was reported. Decreases in other scrap items amounted to 23 percent in solder scrap, 12 percent in soft lead, 34 percent in antimonial lead and 32 percent in cable lead. Total lead-base scrap receipts of 46,815 tons were 14 percent below the monthly average in 1951. Smelters treated 52,045 tons of scrap and residues in April, 31,850 tons of which were battery plates compared with 34,012 tons treated in March. Consumption of solder scrap, cable lead and type metal scrap decreased, but considerably more soft and antimonial lead was used and the use of lead dross and slag was more than doubled.

Nickel—Schedule of the permissible nickel and chromium content of heat resistant alloys in iron and steel has been revised and clarified by NPA. It increased allowances of nickel for low-temperature cast items, while reducing permitted nickel content for certain wrought items. It down-graded nickel content for salt bath electrodes, and boosted allowances of nickel for seamless tubing.

Quicksilver — Consumer demand remained slow with no more activity at the close than at the beginning of the month. Suppliers named $190 for 50 to 75 flasks and $193 for smaller quantities on spot.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest continued slow over the week with metal quotations $196-$197 per flask.

Silver—Priced higher at 83¼c. per ounce. Increased demand representing replenishment of consumer inventories was responsible for the upward revision.

Tin—Bolivian representatives and U. S. tin officials are not making much progress toward signing a contract. At a meeting last week negotiations broke down. The two countries have been deadlocked for over a year in their efforts to write a long-term tin contract. The Bolivians have been holding out for a price of about $1.30 a pound, but the U. S. has insisted on $1.215—the same price now being paid to other foreign tin producers. It appears as though the Latins are now more interested in writing a long-term contract than they are in getting a high price.

Bureau of Mines states that the flow of tin-base scrap followed the same pattern as lead base in April. Smelters reported 33 percent less scrap received, 59 percent more used and a 14-percent decrease in stocks on April 30. In the largest and controlling item, scruff and dross, receipts were extraordinarily low and consumption high, thereby reducing stocks by 350 tons. Stocks of all tin-base scrap on April 30 totaled 1,582 tons.

Zinc—Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc increased in May to 62,150 short tons, the highest monthly output since March, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. This output compares favorably with the average monthly production of 60,089 tons for the first four months of 1952 and with the average monthly production of 56,592 tons in 1951 and of 51,948 tons in 1950. Mines in states east of the Mississippi River produced 17,594 tons of recoverable zinc in May as compared with an average of 17,130 tons in previous months of 1952. The west central states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma increased production 10 percent to 9,604 tons, the highest since March, 1949, when 9,801 tons were produced. Production from the western states in May totaled 34,952 tons, a slight increase over April. Montana, Colorado, Utah, California and Idaho showed gains of 9, 9, 6, 4, and 1 percent, respectively, whereas Washington, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada showed production declines of 11, 4, 3, and 1 percent, respectively.

Recovery of secondary zinc in zinc-base products during April declined 4 percent to 10,348 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks of zinc scrap on April 30 rose 9 percent to 22,740 tons or the highest month-end level since December, 1950. Consumption of zinc scrap totaled 17,075 tons compared with 16,610 tons in March. Production of redistilled slab rose 10 percent to 5,267 tons (gross weight) to be the highest monthly rate of output since December, 1950. Zinc chloride produced from secondary materials increased, whereas production of zinc dust, zinc sulphate and lithopone made from zinc scrap declined.

Pitts. Coke Research Post Goes to Johnstone Mackay

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Johnstone S. Mackay as a supervisor in the firm's research and development department. Dr. Mackay comes to Pittsburgh Coke from American Cyanamid Company's laboratories at Stamford, Conn., where he spent ten years.

Trade Briefs

Berguet Consolidated Mining Company has completed at its pier in Masinloc, Philippine Islands, a conveyor belt system for loading chrome ore aboard ship.

Sterling Advertising Agency, New York, has announced the appointment of Carol Schreiber as assistant account executive for its newly created industrial division.

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AIChE Fractionating Tower Research Venture Started

A five-year research program on plate efficiencies in fractionating towers, a cooperative project between the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and twenty-five chemical, petroleum, and engineering organizations, was recently begun, according to an announcement of the research committee of the chemical organization. The program, supported by $64,000 in contributions from the cooperating companies for the first year, will be carried out at the University of Michigan, University of Delaware, and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

The research projects will cover a basic investigation of the fundamentals of tray efficiency, both in fractionation and absorption. As the program is now planned, the initial work will cover the effect of system properties on tray efficiences. Later work will include tray design and column hydraulics.

The work on the initial project will be under the supervision of Dr. Brymer Williams at the University of Michigan; of Dr. J. A. Gerster at the University of Delaware, and of Dr. Ju Chin Chu at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Members of the institute research committee are:—W. E. Lobo, chairman; M. W. Kellogg Company; Dr. W. E. Catterall, Standard Oil Development Company; R. A. Kinckner, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Dr. H. L. Malakoff, Cities Service Research & Development Company; Dr. G. T. Skaperdas, M. W. Kellogg; Dr. M. Benedict, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. E. O'Connell, Ethyl Corporation, and J. W. Mayers, Sharples Chemicals, Inc.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Names Bachman, Nelson

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Dr. George S. Bachman as director of its new fiber glass division, and the appointment of Leroy C. Nelson as sales representative in the New York office of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a Pittsburgh Plate Glass division.

Dr. Bachman joined the company in 1947, and since then has been associated with the glass division's research laboratories at Creighton, Pa. Prior to this association, he had been a ceramic engineer with Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Mr. Nelson joined the firm in 1938 as a development engineer at its Barberton, Ohio, plant. Except for army service during World War II, he has been a technical service engineer since 1940.

Canco Promotes De Luca

Frank E. De Luca has been appointed sales manager of the newly created Long Island sales district of American Can Company. The new district, formerly a part of the Atlantic division's metropolitan New York district, includes Connecticut, all of Long Island, the metropolitan area except Manhattan, and Sullivan, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange, Rockland, and Putnam Counties. The metropolitan district now will include only the borough of Manhattan. Mr. De Luca, a veteran of thirty-five years with the company's sales department, had been assistant sales manager of the Manhattan district for the past few years.

Color Card Ass'n Reelects Officers

The Textile Color Card Association has reelected all of its officers for another term. Reelected were:—President, Roy E. Tilles, sr., president of Gotham Hosiery Company; first vice-president, Armand Schwab, president of Armand Schwab & Co.; second vice-president, John F. Warner, Cluett, Peabody & Co.; treasurer, Henry C. Van Brederode, vice-president of Celanese Corporation of America, and secretary and managing director, Margaret Hayden Rorke.

Trade Briefs

Struthers Wells Corporation, Warren, Pa., has published a brochure on liquid agitators and processing vessels.

John H. Montgomery of Diamond Alkali Company's export sales division was scheduled to leave today for a trip to the Caribbean area.

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Ethyl Corporation Announces Promotions in Sales Division

The appointment of Matthew A. Taylor, assistant manager of the eastern sales region, to the post of manager of sales operations, heads a list of promotions announced by Malcolm P. Murdock, general sales manager of Ethyl Corporation, New York.

Donald S. Flynn and George P. Rosser, account representatives, have been named assistant managers of the eastern region, with Mr. Flynn located in New York, and Mr. Rosser in Pittsburgh, Pa. Other promotions announced are those of William K. McCulloch, sales promotion manager, to assistant manager of the advertising and sales promotion department, and Donald J. Chapman, account representative in the western region, to sales promotion manager. Under the reorganization of the advertising and sales promotion department, of which Russell B. Weston is manager, Frank A. Howard, jr., will be in charge of advertising, and Edwin J. Enoch, jr., will continue to be in charge of advertising and sales promotion production.

Another change announced by Mr. Murdock is the creation of district managerships, in place of resident managerships, throughout the four sales regions. Appointments to district managers are:—Eastern region, Roy L. Goltz, New York; Robert W. Richardson, Philadelphia; central region, Harry A. Mack, Dayton; George W. Rose, Chicago; Robert R. Mead, Kansas City, Mo.; southern region, Leonard L. Huxtable, Tulsa; Russell Schell, Dallas; J. O. Balzer, Houston; Alan C. Tully, Baton Rouge; western region, Monroe F. Weill, Los Angeles; William H. Sievert, San Francisco; John S. Cole, Salt Lake City. In addition, Gelston Howell, account representative in western Pennsylvania, has been transferred to the New York office of the eastern region.

General Electric Centralizes Its Atomic Energy Activities

The General Electric Company has announced the centralization under its defense products group of its atomic energy activities, including the plutonium plant at Hanford, Wash., and the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y. According to an announcement by Ralph J. Cordiner, GE president, top direction of both installations will be transferred from other company organizations to the defense products group, headed by John W. Belanger, vice president. Already operating within the group is a third major atomic energy activity, the aircraft nuclear propulsion project, under the group's aircraft gas turbine division.

Under the regrouping, George R. Prout, vice-president and general manager of the nucleonics division at Hanford, has been appointed vice president of nucleonic and atomic projects, with headquarters in Schenectady. He will coordinate activities with the Atomic Energy Commission among all organizations in the company. Mr. Prout also will serve as vice-president in charge of the nucleonics division and vice-president and general manager of a newly-established atomic projects division.

In further announcements, Wilfred E. Johnson, assistant general manager of the nucleonics division, has been named general manager with headquarters at Hanford, and Dr. Kenneth E. Kingdon and Karl R. Van Tassel remain as technical manager of the technical department and general manager of the operating department, respectively, of the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

DPA Posts to Four

The Defense Production Administration has made four appointments in its office of program and requirements. F. W. Fitzpatrick, former director of the production division, has been named to succeed Ralph A. Anderson as assistant deputy administrator of DPA's office of program and requirements. Collis Stocking, with the office since its inception in February, 1951, takes over Mr. Fitzpatrick's previous post. L. Gordon Walker, former director of the transportation branch, succeeds Albert J. Carey as director of the construction division. James A. Williams has been made a new assistant to the deputy administrator for program and requirements.

Synthetic Rubber Sought

France has been given authorization for Mutual Security Agency financing to procure synthetic rubber and rubber scrap from the United States to the total value of $1,350,000. No natural rubber may be bought under this authorization (No. 38-891-00-2273). The Federal Republic of Germany has been granted MSA financing for the purchase of chemical pulp from the United States up to a total worth of $623,000. The authorization number is 09-591-00-2276. Contracting periods on both authorizations end October 31. Details are contained in MSA's small business circular No. 356.

J.T. Baker Moves in Chicago

J. T. Baker Chemical Company has moved its Chicago warehousing facilities to new and expanded quarters at 2509 West Cermak road. They were previously located at 1705 South Normal Avenue. Baker will retain its branch office at 435 North Michigan avenue, where all correspondence will continue to be handled.

Trade Briefs

The Alloy Casting Institute, meeting in Hot Springs, Va., heard reports on progress in the field of high alloy castings materials and techniques.

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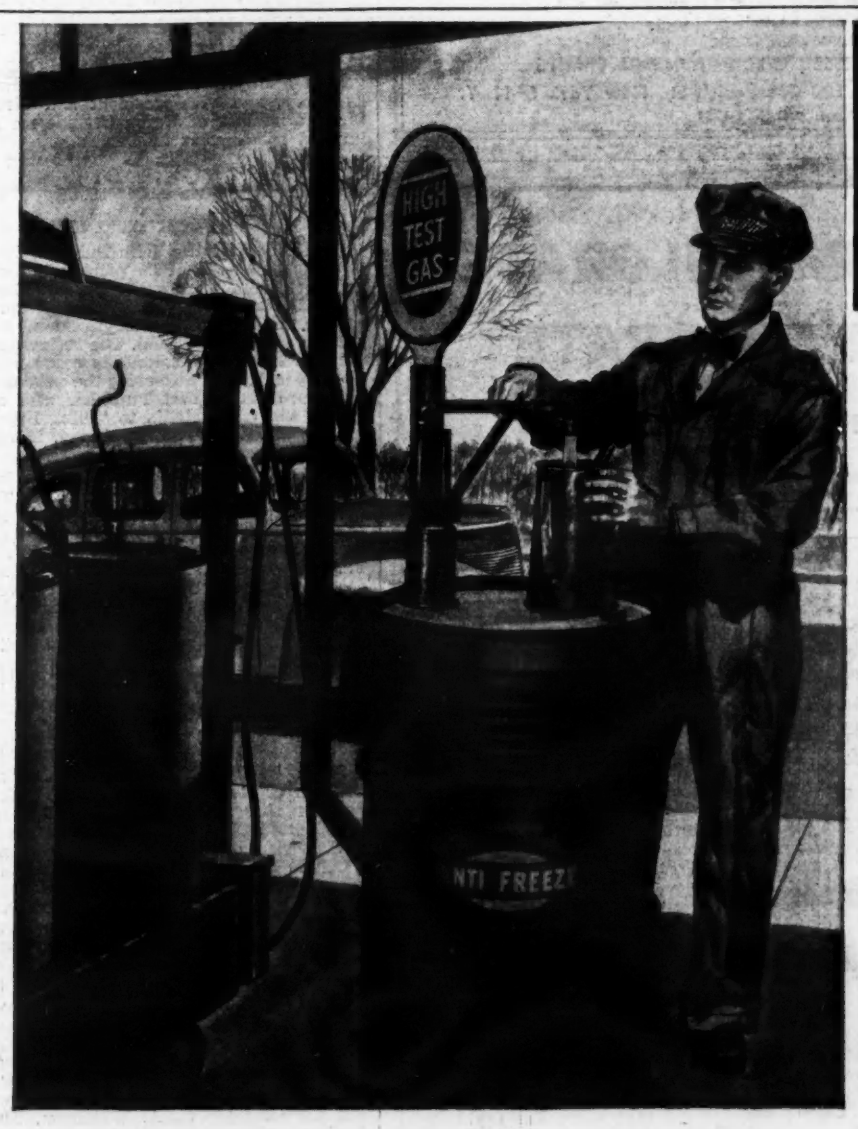

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Electro Metallurgical Elects Swain, Mangan to Key Posts

J. D. Swain and E. H. Mangan have been appointed executive vice-presidents of Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Both Mr. Swain and Mr. Mangan have been with Union Carbide for many years, Mr. Swain having been associated with sales activities, and Mr. Mangan with engineering, power, and production.

Mr. Swain joined the Union Carbide organization in 1915 as a salesman in the Chicago area, and subsequently rose rapidly in various administrative sales positions. In 1927, he was made vice-president of Union Carbide Sales Company, as well as vice-president of a number of other companies in the corporation's industrial gases business. In 1935, he became associated with the corporation's metallurgical activities as vice-president in charge of sales of Electro Metallurgical.

Mr. Mangan started with the Electro Metallurgical in 1913 at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and, after two interim positions with other companies, rejoined the Electromet organization in 1927 in the works engineering department. In 1930, he was transferred to the Alloy, W. Va., plant and became assistant general superintendent in 1941. He became vice-president of Electro Metallurgical in 1941. Mr. Mangan is also president of Carbide Power Company, and vice-president and director of a number of Union Carbide metallurgical subsidiaries in Canada.

Puhl Products Acquires Bleach Concern in Texas

Acquisition by the John Puhl Products Company, Chicago, of the plant and manufacturing equipment of the Hilex Company, Dallas, Tex., has been announced by Stanley H. Kord, vice-president and general manager of Puhl. The action does not affect Hilex operations in other parts of the country. In disclosing the purchase, Mr. Kord stated that Puhl had also acquired the trade rights to "Hilex Liquid Bleach," in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

Distribution of the Puhl products has been in the midwest and southeast. The move, which brings the concern into the southwest market for the first time, is part of a program intended to extend distribution to other parts of the country. According to Mr. Kord, the firm plans eventually to make its own products available to the southwest through retail grocery channels. Puhl is a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc.

Houston Chemical Club Elects Taylor President

S. O. Taylor, of the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been elected president of the Houston Chemical Club. He succeeds S. C. Morian, of Dixie Chemical Company.

Others elected were:—Vice-president, W. J. Bramblett, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Pickens, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and assistant secretary-treasurer, R. D. Shaw, jr., Texas chemical division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Chosen to the board of directors were:—R. C. Collins, Stauffer Chemical Company; E. R. Lett, jr., General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; A. P. Jones, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.; E. R. Scogin, Shell Chemical Corporation; G. A. Wilkinson, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and Mr. Morian.

Mathieson Announces New Dry Hypochlorite Bleach

A new laundry bleach, which is added directly to the washer in dry form and which is said to eliminate costly equipment and labor, has been announced by Mathieson Chemical Corporation. The new product, a dry hypochlorite compound, is called "Ad-Dri Bleach." Thorough tests in commercial laundries and by a national testing organization indicate that the new product gives excellent whiteness with minimum tensile strength loss, the company reports.

Smith Returns to Dow

Dr. Frank B. Smith, recently returned from Washington, D. C., has joined Dow Chemical International, Ltd., and Dow Chemical Inter-American, it has been announced today by Clayton S. Shoemaker, president of the two firms. For the past six months, Dr. Smith has been on loan to the government as technical consultant for the chemicals branch of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division of the Office of Price Stabilization. Previous to his service in Washington, Dr. Smith was associated with the technical service and development department of the Dow Chemical Company.

Cerro de Pasco May Get Into Oil

Stockholders of Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation will vote in New York August 19 to change the company's charter to permit it to engage in oil and natural gas operations if suitable opportunities present themselves, Robert P. Koenig, president, has announced.

Trade Briefs

Chase Chemical Corporation is the new name for the old Pittsburgh, Pa., firm of Industrial Lining Engineers, Inc.

James Cooperman, development chemical engineer for Southern Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh, has been appointed a research chemist at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Price trend of egg derivatives continued upward last week, due to the further increases in the cost of eggs. Flake albumen was boosted another 10 cents per pound. Yolk also was lifted 7 cents per pound and technical albumen 2 cents per pound. Trading was fairly active at the higher levels. Supplies were not liberal and closely held.

Other sizing materials continued in quiet demand, chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Tapioca flour was strong and scarcer on the spot. Offers for shipment from Brazil were practically nil, due to light production as a result of drouth. Potato starch was unchanged and well held at unchanged quotations, despite slow trading. Sago flour was steady for shipment, though consuming inquiry was quiet for forward delivery.

Buying interest in tanning materials was inactive. Most tanneries have been shutdown during the past three weeks and little improvement was expected in replacements until next month. Primary markets, however, were steady and shipments maintained at prevailing quotations.

Cattle hide leather production in May was estimated at 1,884,000 hides, compared with 1,782,000 in April, by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins totaled 703,000, against 792,000; goat and kid skins, 2,332,000, against 2,440,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,291,000, against 2,102,000.

Production of wool yarn on woolen and worsted systems average 12,700,000 pounds in May, 6 percent higher than in April, according to the Census Bureau. Yarn output for the first five months of 1952 totaled 276,400,000 pounds, 17 percent less than for the same period last year. Production of yarns, other than carpet during May averaged 10,100,000 pounds, weekly, against 9,500,000 pounds in April. The woolen system produced 6,500,000 pounds weekly.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Stocks were adequate to meet current needs. Demand was slow and restricted to withdrawals against former contracts. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—Reduced production has not affected the supply condition. Stocks of all grades were adequate to cover requirements. Consuming demand was light both for spot delivery and withdrawals against current contracts. Prices remained steady at prevailing levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Business was slow, reflecting the usual dull summer season. Supplies were adequate to cover prompt and forward needs. Quotations were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming inquiry was confined to small lots for actual requirements. Sulphonated tallow grades were easier, reflecting the lower cost of tallow. Other sulphonated oils were inactive and more or less nominal.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities of blood albumin for prompt delivery. Prices remained steady at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity. Demand for dried soluble blood was limited to actual needs. Supplies were ample and held at 17c. to 18c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—While business was slow, the market remained steady. All grades were unchanged and well held. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 10c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Small lots moved against previous orders. New business lacked snap. Prices were maintained at current levels. Pearl was quoted $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powdered, $7.41, same basis. Users absorbed moderate quantities against contracts. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply continued to drop, declining 3,568,000 bushels to 22,198,000 bushels for the week ended July 19, compared with 35,545,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Department of Agriculture forecast the corn crop as of July 1 at about 3,400,000,000 bushels. Since that date due to ideal growing weather conditions, private estimates placed production close to 3,700,000,000 bushels. Improved corn seed continued to increase the crop. Hybrid seed have boosted yields about 20 percent above older varieties.

Egg Albumen—Advancing cost of eggs continued to strengthen this market. Quotations of all grades were higher. Flake was lifted 10c. per pound to $2.50 to $2.63 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity, and powder to $2.54 to $2.67 per pound, same basis. Technical also was raised to $1.02 to $1.08 per pound as to quantity and seller. Trading was fairly active. Stocks were light and in firm hands.

Egg Yolk—Higher cost of eggs finally was reflected in yolk and prices were boosted 7c. to 11c. per pound, depending upon seller. Stocks on the spot ranged from $1.11 to $1.15 per pound, as to seller and quantity. Trading was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market were quiet, but steady. Supplies of domestic starch were light and quotably unchanged on spot and for shipment from mills. Offers from mills in Maine continued scarce and nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Dutch starch for shipment was quiet and unchanged at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, duty paid. Stocks on spot ranged from 10¾c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity and seller.

Sago Flour—Business was quiet. Offers for shipment from primary centers remained steady at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Supplies on spot were quotably unchanged. Raw was held at 7¼c. to 7¾c., and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was strong due to scarcity of material for shipment from Brazil. Stocks on the spot were limited and closely held. High grade flour was quoted nominally at 10c. to 12c. per pound and medium, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller, buyer and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was fairly active and has not shown the usual seasonal dip. Stocks were light and maintained at prevailing quotations. Prices were expected to remain firm with the possibility of slight increases during the Fall months.

Cutch—Market remained steady, though buying interest has slackened. Shipments were unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Divi Divi—Trading was reported slow. Shipments, however, were unchanged and maintained at $70 to $72 per ton, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming interest has slackened and was not expected to improve until next month. South American bark was held at $60 per ton exdock and offers for shipment were limited. African bark was unchanged at $78 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—Business was inactive. Prices were well held at former levels. Shipments of ordinary were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; assorted, $48 to $49 and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market continued firm for prompt and forward delivery. Buying interest was less active than earlier in the month, but shipments were maintained at prevailing quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, ex dock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Valonia—Quiet demand was noted for all grades. Prices were without change and steady. Cups were held at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $88 to $89 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—Business was reported quiet. Shipments were unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 10c. per lb.
powder, 10c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.
Yolk, 7c. to 11c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tallow, sulphonated, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
106.00	105.98	....	97.82

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index for agricultural chemicals declined from 114.20 to 113.90 last week. Overall demand has slowed down to seasonal dimensions for fertilizer materials and a bit slower for insecticides. DDT was priced lower with ample stocks and the situation competitive. According to trade reports, the major part of inventories at present rest with producers. It is not believed that dealers or farmers have large stocks of cotton dusts to carry over. The prolonged hot dry spell has killed off most of the bugs without extensive spraying.

Loss of coke-oven ammonium sulphate tonnage has been serious on account of the steel strike and the supply has necessarily tightened, although this is the off season for mixing. Judging by a report from one of the major sulphur producing companies, the sting has been eliminated from the stringency and producers of superphosphate should get all the sulphuric acid desired during the present season. There is no shortage of super in the European countries. Potash is heavily sold ahead on contract with domestic shipments maintained at seasonal dimensions. There is no shortage of Chilean sodium nitrate and stocks are adequate to meet current requirements. There was no nitrogenous process tankage available at any important producing point in the country.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
DDT, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
113.90	114.20	....	113.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Continued in exceedingly short supply with the tonnage loss of coke-oven sulphate serious on account of steel strike. No shortage abroad but prices named combined with ocean freights too high to offer much competition. It was stated that Japan is negotiating a sale of 100,000 tons to Formosa and wants sugar in return.

Bone Meal—Activity has slowed down in the steamed grade with feed demand relaxed. Market situation quiet but former prices holding.

Castor Pomace—Additional offerings remained limited and found ready sale for fertilizer use at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots works.

Dried Blood—Market quiet although the downward trend appeared to be checked temporarily at least. Sellers named $6 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Reports are conflicting regarding the catch of menhaden. In some coastal areas it was stated that fishing operations have been hampered by labor difficulties, while from others the catch was reportedly good. Current demand not unusually active with more imported meal coming from various foreign supply sources.

Hoof Meal—Continued to find a slow market. Last sales were at $6.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—No stocks were offered in New York, Norfolk, Va., or Carrolville, Wis. Inquiry was good and unsatisfied.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic shipments maintained a satisfactory seasonal average throughout the month. It was stated Japan has been financed for 100,000 tons of U. S. rock but has not bought extensively against this allocation to date. Phosphate rock is one of Japan's largest imports by volume. Imports of this material increased to 1,044,000 metric tons, valued at $24,000,000, in 1951 from 983,000 tons ($19,000,000) in 1950.

Potassium Muriate—Contract shipments are going forward in seasonal volume with the market firm and production heavily sold ahead. According to reports, there are ample stocks abroad which are being offered here at about 1c. to 2c. per unit below the domestic price unloaded from ship.

Sodium Nitrate—Stringency has been eliminated from Chilean Nitrate. Consumers can purchase all they need for immediate shipment.

Superphosphate—Domestic production of superphosphate during May totaled 882,047 short tons for normal, 78,879 tons for concentrated, and 3,399 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with last month's output, these figures show a decrease of 6 percent for normal and an increase of 1 percent for the concentrated grade. Quantities produced for the period January through May 1952 increased by 2 percent for normal and 10 percent for concentrated, and decreased by 2 percent for wet-base goods from the corresponding 1951 totals.

Shipments of normal superphosphate totaled 20 percent less and concentrated 13 percent less than the amounts shipped in April. Quantities shipped during the period January through May 1952 were 3 percent less for normal and 12 percent more for concentrated than the amounts shipped for the corresponding period of 1951. During the month, stocks on hand for normal and concentrated superphosphate increased, respectively, 11 percent and 20 percent, while stocks of wet-base goods decreased 48 percent. The quantities held on May 31, 1952, were 10 percent greater for normal, 12 percent greater for concentrated, and 60 percent smaller for wet-base goods than the amounts held on the same date of 1951. Stocks of normal on May 31 were 819,359 tons, triple 75,119 tons and wet-base 1,658 tons.

Tankage—Demand slow with occasional sales at $6 per unit of ammonia here and $6.75 in Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The market continued in its summer calm during the week with only light interest resulting in minor movements. New crop fish meals saw additional trading, the majority of which involved Southern California meal as Monterey producers tend to take a more conservative view of the forthcoming season's catch. Trading in other organic materials was slow as sellers appear reluctant to trade in view of a possible price increase in the market. Ruling prices were: — Ammonium nitrate—$83.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton, bagged, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meal—$146.90 per ton, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey. $135 per ton, bulk, 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $161 per ton, in bags, 70 percent Canadian herring, U. S. Funds, f.o.b. Seattle.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage — Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.15 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

No improvement in the market situation can be noted as the month of July draws to a close. Most of the producers have not experienced a satisfactory season as insects in the cotton area have died from the dry heat and the plants did not need much spraying. DDT is openly priced lower at 38c. to 40c. per pound, carlots, with stocks liberal and the market competitive. BHC was readily available at 1.30c. per gamma unit. It was stated that dealer and farmer inventories have been largely liquidated and that stocks are mostly in producers' hands. An exception to the general list of synthetics has been methoxychlor where sales have expanded for spraying vegetable crops and alfalfa. The arsenicals continued definitely quiet. Copper sulphate demand has shrunk sufficiently to ease the supply position. Allethrin prices are lower, effective today.

Allethrin—Lower prices will be made effective today. The new schedule for 100 percent is $32 per pound, 90 percent $28.80 and solution 20 percent $6.65 per pound. Allethrin solution 2.5 percent is priced at $7.40 per gallon. All quotations are drum lots, freight paid. Broader demand and increased production accounted for the downward revision.

Derris Root—Zanzibar's latest derris crop averaged 800 pounds of dried root to the acre. The rotenone content of the roots exported has been 5 percent or more. Interest in the crop has been stimulated by the favorable prices received for a consignment of 1,400 pounds shipped to Australia in the fourth quarter of 1951, which contained 8 percent rotenone. The gross return per acre compared favorably with that for all other crops except cloves.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Bureau of Mines Appoints Westfield Safety Unit Chief

Appointment of James Westfield, a mining engineer with twenty-four years of service in the Bureau of Mines, as chief of the health and safety division of the Bureau at Washington, has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman.

Mr. Westfield assumes the post held by J. J. Forbes until his appointment as director of the Bureau of Mines last November. In his new post, Mr. Westfield will be responsible for the bureau's efforts to increase safety and improve health conditions in the mineral industries of the nation. Phases of these efforts include research and investigations designed to determine hazards and develop methods of guarding against them, training officials and employees in the nation's mines and mineral processing plants in accident prevention, first aid, mine-rescue procedures, and kindred subjects, together with study of health hazards peculiar to the mineral industries, and administration of an augmented program of coal-mine inspections.

Humphrey-Wilkinson Adds To Sodium Chemicals Line

Sodium marbles in convenient sizes for carrying out chemical reactions and sodium-lead alloys are latest additions to the line of sodium chemicals offered by Humphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., North Haven, Conn. Both products are offered in standard forms or tailored to customers' needs.

Sodium marbles are supplied as spheres 0.5 and 1.0 inch in diameter and protected by a thin layer of white hydrocarbon oil or by a coating of powdered soda ash. The advantage claimed for the soda ash coating is that it not only protects the sodium from corrosion but at the same time allows the marbles to be handled with minimum danger to the operator. Sodium marbles are said to be of a convenient form to introduce the metal into reaction zones in definite amounts and thus to control roughly the rate of reaction. Sodium-lead alloy containing 10 percent sodium is normally supplied as shot about 0.25 inch in diameter, but other compositions and sizes can be supplied on request.

Japanese Sulphur Industry Took Major Strides in '51

The Japanese sulphur industry took major strides in 1951, with the reopening of ten mines and the starting up of four new ones, the Department of Commerce has reported. Production costs, it was said, are still too high to allow Japanese sulphur to compete on world markets and further modernization of facilities will be required before prices can be brought down.

The Japanese government has announced that it is considering a production target of 185,000 metric tons, including 18,000 tons for export, in the fiscal year beginning July, 1952, compared with an annual prewar output of approximately 225,000 tons.

Velsicol Data Correction

In reporting on new chlordane literature being offered by Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, in the July 14th issue, a typographical error occurred in the title. The new booklet available from Velsicol, which is finding increasing interest in the use of chlordane for lawn control, is entitled, "Chlordane Controls Lawn Insects." Also being offered by the concern is a second new publication entitled, "Chlordane for Effective Termite Control." Copies of both booklets may be obtained by writing the company at 330 East Grand avenue, Chicago, 11.

Northern Chemical Appoints George Odom to Maine Post

Northern Chemical Industries, Inc., has announced the appointment of George J. Odom as chief chemical engineer of its operations at Searsport, Me. Mr. Odom joins Northern Chemical after twenty-nine years of service in various capacities with Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac division, Everett, Mass.

He began his career in 1923 with the Merrimac Chemical Company at Woburn, Mass., which plant was subsequently consolidated with Monsanto. He held various positions in the production and executive departments and for the past ten years was plant superintendent.

Pest Control Group Adopts Two New Insecticide Names

The Interdepartment Committee on Pest Control, which is made up of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Army, Navy, Airforce, and the Federal Security Agency, has announced the approval of two new names for insecticides.

"Endrin" has been approved as a coined name for the insecticidal chemical 1,2,3,4, 10,10-hexachloro-6,7, epoxy- 1,4,4a,5,6,7,8, 8a- octahydro-1,4,5,8-endo-endO-dimethanonaphthalene. "Isodrin" has been adopted as a coined name for the insecticidal chemical 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5, 8,8a-hexahydro - 1,4,5,1,8 - endo-endo-dimethanonaphthalne.

Blaw-Knox Shifts Merrington

Robert S. Merrington, sales engineer with the Chicago office of the Buflovak equipment division of Blaw-Knox Company, has been transferred to the New York district office. Before joining Buflovak in 1948, Mr. Merrington was connected with the Standard Oil Development Company, in the engineering research and development department.

Hooker Promotes Engle

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has promoted Dr. Harvey R. Engle to works chemist of the works laboratory, a position formerly held by Burr H. Ritter, recently retired.. Dr. Engle came to the Hooker and the work laboratory as an assistant in 1939.

Chase Bag Promotes Whyte

R. N. Conners, vice-president and general sales manager, Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has announced that George K. Whyte is the new manager of the Chase factory and sales office in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Whyte, with Chase for ten years, was formerly sales manager in St. Louis.

Trade Briefs

Richard E. Stockwell has become editor of Monsanto Magazine, published by Monsanto Chemical Company.

Dayton Rubber Company would exercise its option to acquire all the outstanding stock of American Latex Products Corporation, Los Angeles, following satisfactory completion of audits.

John W. Mohler has been appointed a new director of the construction machinery division in the industrial and agricultural equipment bureau, according to a recent announcement from the National Production Authority.

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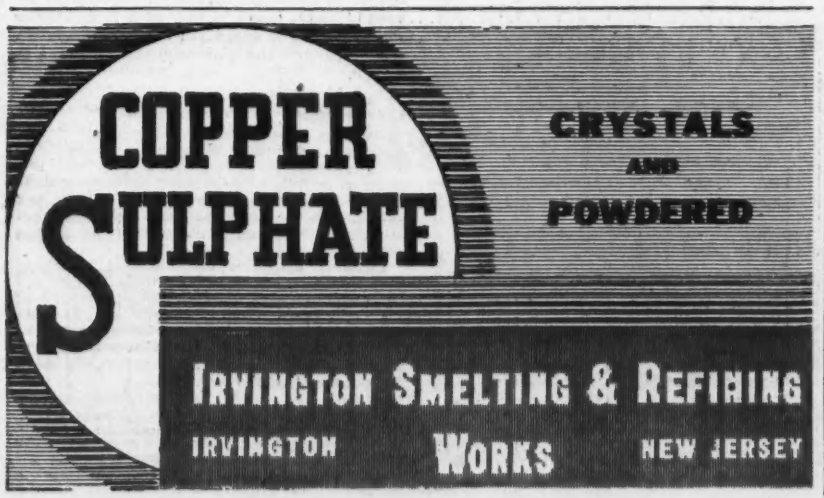

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Petroleum Derivatives

Business activities in the petroleum derivatives market were slowed down during the past week by the usual summer lull. With much of the consuming trade shut down for vacations, and this was reported to be true especially of the paint industry, the volume of sales was found to be somewhat reduced. Nevertheless, a fair amount of material was being moved steadily and prices of all items remained quite stable. A slight pinch had developed in the supply picture of petroleum toluol as a result of the just ended steel strike. Xylol was in comfortable supply as were the aromatic chemicals. All inquiries could be met from producers' stocks. Production was maintained at a normal level throughout the industry.

Supplies of propane and butane gases were reported to be mounting in the face of a lack of demand created by the steel shortage, in addition to the usual summer slowdown. This was seen as a chance to build stocks up for the expected rush of orders which should come toward the end of the season. Prices for these gases were firmly maintained. The waxes remained easy with sales light and supplies abundant. A steady interest was reported for petrolatums and white mineral oils, which were comfortably situated as to supply.

Solvents and Diluents

Producers of petroleum toluol have observed a tendency toward tightness of supplies in recent weeks, although it was reported that no alarming shortage was foreseen. This situation was the result of the prolonged steel strike which had virtually cut off the supply of toluol from coaltar. For the present there continued to be sufficient material available to cover the needs of usual consumers and prices were firm but unchanged. Xylol, while strong, was in a slightly better position of supply. Intermediate aromatic chemicals were generally comfortably situated. Demand has been a bit slow but a steady call from customary users was reported. Supplies of higher boilers were said to be adequate to meet the requirements of buyers and price quotations of all materials held steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Production proceeded without difficulty, providing ample stocks which were offered readily to consumers at unchanged prices. Buying interest was reported to be routine.

Lacquer Diluent—There continued to be a healthy volume of business done in this market as consumers maintained a good interest in the item. Supplies were adequate to cover the needs of buyers and output was steady. The pricing schedule remained firm and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Producers reported having an ample supply of this solvent available to consumers. A good rate of sales was reported and prices were held at a steady level. The output was well maintained and production of the new odorless type was getting underway with interest in it said to be quite high.

Rubber Solvent—The market was unexcited throughout the past week. There continued to be a comfortable balance between the supply and demand and all inquiries could be met without difficulty. Production was steady and market quotations held stable.

Stoddard Solvent—According to members of the industry, this material was without special feature last week. The available stocks were reported to be in rather good supply and a steady demand existed. The pricing schedule was unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand for this material has been quite active, according to reports from the industry. A steady output of material provided ample stocks to cover all requirements with ease. Quotations for the article remained firm and unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
107.08	107.19	....

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Although there was a marked decline in the number of sales of both propane and butane due to the just ended steel strike, as well as the hot summer weather, it has been reported by the industry that prices have been maintained at a firm level. Supplies of these gases have had a chance to build up for such a time as the demand again picks up. This was expected to occur as the summer draws to an end. For the present, the market was quiet and easy.

Waxes

Paraffin—Conditions in this market remained unchanged throughout the past week. Demand was none too great, although there were some signs of improvement for the future. The export market was virtually nonexistent as has been the case for many months. Stocks were reported to be quite large and prices were unchanged, though weak.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production during the week which ended July 12 was estimated at 5,984,150 barrels per day, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Imports of oil during that same week amounted to 540,300 barrels per day. Refining companies reported that the industry as a whole ran to stills approximately 7,013,000 barrels of crude oil per day, producing 23,251,000 barrels of gasoline, 2,417,000 barrels of kerosene, 10,184,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,943,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

The Bureau of Mines reporting on world crude production, indicated that the daily average output during January, 1952, was 11,850,000 barrels, compared with 11,800,000 barrels in December, 1951. Production in the United States increased from 6,182,000 barrels per day in December to 6,217,000 barrels in January. Canadian output increased 2 percent to 128,000 barrels daily. In Venezuela production was increased 2 percent to a record of 1,811,000 barrels per day. Colombia gained 5 percent at 108,000 barrels daily. The daily average production in the Middle East dropped 3 percent in Iraq and 1 percent in Kuwait. Saudi Arabian production was unchanged.

World stocks of crude petroleum were reported to have increased at a daily average rate of 28,000 barrels during January, compared with a daily average decline of 250,000 barrels in the previous month. Principal increases in stocks occurred in the United Kingdom and France. Those countries which showed declines were the United States, Canada and Kuwait.

White Mineral Oils—Conditions in this market remained quietly stable, according to the industry. There were sufficient stocks to meet the needs of consumers at prices which were steady and unchanged. Production was maintained at a good level. Domestic demand was reported to be fairly active.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 12 totaled 283,808,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 285,519,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,711,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,587,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 124,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Stocks of solvents and diluents remained adequate over the week with demand continuing at a good level. Prices were firm and unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Business activities continued at a steady rate for butane as supplies remain limited and demand strong with quotations unchanged at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane, readily available, witnessed only fair inquiry over the week with stocks ample and the posted price of 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unchanged.

Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes followed a normal seasonal pattern during the week with interest moderate and supplies adequate.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Lion Oil Co. Forms New Production, Exploration Div.

Formation of a new production and exploration division of Lion Oil Company has been announced by T. M. Martin, president. The functions of the new department will be to acquire, process, and develop oil and gas leases by combining the activities of the land, geological, and production departments, previously operated separately.

Headquarters of the division and its staff will be at the company's home office in El Dorado, Ark., where John E. Howell, vice-president, will direct the division as its general manager. Frank Richardson will act as Mr. Howell's assistant, with the title of assistant general manager of the division, and the staff will be composed of R. T. Ellzey, as manager of land; E. D. Klinger, as chief geologist; and F. E. Steele, as general superintendent of oil production.

The operating area will be divided into four regions, each with a regional manager. The Rocky Mountain region, consisting of Rocky Mountain and Williston basin areas, will be headquartered at Denver, under the management of C. L. McArthur. The southwestern region, consisting of New Mexico, north-central Texas, Panhandle and west Texas areas, will headquarter at Midland, Tex., under the management of F. H. McGuigan. The central region, consisting of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, will have its headquarters at Wichita, Kan., with R. I. Williams as regional manager. The southern region, comprised of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Gulf coast and east Texas areas, will be headquartered at Shreveport, La., under Bert E. Gamble as manager. Mr. Howell, assisted by Mr. Richardson, will continue to direct the activities of the pipe line and gas-gasoline departments.

Petroleum Asphalt Demand 13 Percent Higher in 1951

Total indicated demand, domestic and foreign, for petroleum asphalt was 13 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Because of greater demand, petroleum refineries enlarged their output 14 percent; and imports of petroleum asphalt, lake asphalt, and grahamite were increased 36 percent. These imports, however, made up less than 4 percent of the total new supply available during 1951. Stocks of asphalt held at the refineries increased 25 percent during 1951, compared with an 8 percent increase during 1950. Recorded domestic sales of asphalt by petroleum refineries were 11 percent larger in 1951 than in 1950.

Petroleum refineries in the United States in 1951 produced 12,055,500 short tons of asphalt; received 786,500 tons by transfers, imports, purchases, and blending of other products; increased their stocks from 962,400 tons at the beginning of the year to 1,203,600 tons at the end of the year; consumed, transferred, exported directly, and lost in processing 892,700 tons; and sold to domestic consumers 11,708,100 tons at a value of $216,208,700 f.o.b. refinery. In 1950 they produced 10,589,100 tons; received from other sources 909,400 tons; increased stocks from 894,200 tons at the beginning of the year to 962,400 tons at the end of the year; consumed, transferred, exported directly, and lost in processing 901,900 tons; and sold to domestic consumers 10,528,400 tons valued at $177,563,600.

Trade Briefs

R. A. Forsman has been transferred from Deep Lock Oil Corporation's Cushing, Okla., refinery to the Tulsa office as sales engineer in the jobber sales department.

Marvin L. Gosney, executive vice-president and a director of Sinclair Oil Corporation and Sinclair Refining Company, has been elected a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York.

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Coal Chemicals

The feeling was generally expressed that while there may be some coaltar chemicals which, in view of the currently slow market conditions, would normally be adjusted downward in price, there would be no price action likely until after the atmsophere created by the just ended steel strike cleared sufficiently to give indications of future market trends. Benzol was a case in point.

The steel strike had not too adversely affected the benzol market because large volume consumers had heavy inventories. Small consumers were currently hard pressed. On the other hand, had there been no steel strike, the feeling was rather general that the supply of benzol would be so abundant that the market might well by now have been generally rolled back to the lowest currently quoted coaltar figure, with the exception of high cost petroleum source production. Some of the planned new plant construction for turning out benzol from petroleum was, in view of recent market trends, being abandoned at least for the present, it was said.

Tar bases, with the exception of quinolin, had been tightened in supply by the steel strike. Tar acids, however, were not so affected, except that some tar distillers reported that natural phenol and cresols were beginning to show evidence of a shorter supply position. With other tar distillers, this had not yet developed. Synthetic phenol made from benzol, however, was plentiful, and it looked as though this would be the situation in the immediate future. This was so because of heavy raw material and finished product inventories, together with a slow-up in business, which was definitely of greater magnitude than the usual Summer slump, and which was attributed in part to the side effects of the strike which ended last week.

This same quite ample supply position, and for much the same reasons, applied to naphthalene and to phthalic anhydride, on both of which items some large consumers were said to have sufficient stocks on hand to last to the year's end, especially in view of currently reduced demand.

Imported cresylic acid and naphthalene held to former price levels, but trading was reported as light and not likely to show much improvement in the immediate future.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the week ended July 26 as 15.3 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to the production of 318,000 tons of ingots and castings, as against the revised figure of 15.2 percent or 316,000 tons the previous week. This was the eighth consecutive week of the steel strike, bringing to 16,250,000 tons the loss in steel output. One month ago the operating rate was 246,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—As of last week the overall supply position was short, but as yet not critical. That it would soon become critical was probable and was pointed up by the fact that the resale market price had bounced up well over the manufacturers' sales level so far as coaltar source material was concerned.

The high inventory position which most large benzol consumers had maintained, plus consumer plant shutdowns for vacations, and the overall lower business volume generally, were factors which had somewhat offset the adverse effects of the steel strike on supplies. However, these things served only to postpone the day of reckoning, which most industry quarters regarded as not very far away.

As of last week, it appeared as though the large volume benzol consumers were still in a relatively good inventory position. They were willing to buy benzol, but not willing to pay a premium for it. The larger users were not putting any pressure on suppliers for delivery. Small consumers, however, who had not maintained substantial inventories were hard pressed for material, and some were having to pay high resale prices, or were paying freight over long distances to get adequate amounts to keep their operations going.

Most producers felt that had there not been a steel strike, benzol would be painfully abundant by now, in view of sustained high production and lower volume demand. Certain certified plant construction for the production of petroleum benzol was being at least temporarily abandoned because it had become apparent that this extra capacity of high cost material would find difficulty in operating in a severely competitive market and in finding outlets for the product. Equally happy about the abandoment of these projects were the prospective consumers who had signed contracts for a long period.

Creosote—This market was steady at a somewhat lower business volume at the consumer level. Supplies were said to be adequate. No change in the price structure was expected, and imports were well sustained.

Cresols—The effect of the steel strike last week began to become apparent on cresol supplies with some tar distillers, but had not reached any serious tightening with certain other producers by the time the strike ended. Cresols and phenols were expected to be among the first tar acids affected. However, the fact that business in general was in more than its usual Summer slump, tended to take some of the pressure of the steel strike off coal chemicals. There was no pinch seen in cresylic acid, and all of the tar acids were less affected than the tar bases. Synthetic resin demand was lower than usual, and so was the call for plasticizers, so that the pressure from these directions on cresols was considerably eased.

Cresylic Acid—The market price on substantial quantities of ADF acid still hung around 85 cents per gallon, unchanged from its position of recent weeks. Demand, however, was at a very low level, and no pick-up in trading could be immediately foreseen. Domestically produced acid was firm in price, despite the lower figure on imports, and was expected to hold. Supplies were said to be abundant.

Naphthalene—There was no shortage of naphthalene as a consequence of the just ended steel strike, nor was there expected to be any real scarcity for a long time to come. Most large consumers of naphthalene had quite heavy inventories on hand, many of them sufficient to last for the balance of this year.

Accordingly, when it would normally be expected that the imported naphthalene market would be advancing in price with traders capitalizing on the long strike, just the reverse was true. The imported naphthalene market has been declining in price, and trading last week was in the range of 4½ to 5½ cents per pound. Little business could be done at that figure because big consumers were so loaded with inventory that they were not attracted by any such price. A still lower figure was felt to be necessary to move much volume. This meant that importers of naphthalene were not looking into foreign sources very hard to get material, and purchasing was not very heavy because there was not much anticipation of a shortage this year.

Phenol—The supply position of phenols was still regarded as adequate. Natural phenols had begun to feel the effects of the steel strike, and together with cresols, were the first tar acids to be so affected. However, in this regard the position of different tar distillers was not identical, and some reported that as yet they had not seen any pinch in supplies,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
113.72	113.72	....	111.97

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended July 26, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquor, NH_3	lbs.	146,904
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	5,286,021
Benzol	gals.	524,356
Coaltar	gals.	2,356,419
Creosote oil	gals.	97,653
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	375,753
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	4,458
Toluol	gals.	102,748
Xylol	gals.	27,597

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

due in part to the fact that inventories had been substantial, and in part because business was currently very slow, more than the usual Summer slack period would justify.

With respect to synthetic phenol, there was no adverse effect felt as yet. Producers had ample stocks and were still pushing the sale of the item. This situation was expected to continue for a while longer. This situation was also true of styrene monomer, and the market position currently prevailing in these large volume derivatives of benzol confirms the above market report on the current benzol supply picture.

Another factor adversely affecting the phenol market was the matter of exports. Imported phenol from abroad was being offered at prices competitive with the domestically produced product, even after payment of our high duties. This meant that these same foreign sources could offer their phenol to other countries at price levels which would considerably undersell American producers in any export market.

This situation prevailed not only in phenol, but in phthalic anhydride and in many other coaltar products and intermediates. Sources from Europe and the Far East were in a position to eliminate the American producer from the export markets on a price basis.

Yet, had there not been a steel strike, the coal chemicals pouring forth from the high capacity plants of American producers, and steel by-products at all time high levels, would have resulted in a supply position making the development of export markets seem essential. Nevertheless, the high cost of the American production would prevent the American producer from competing successfully with foreign competitors whose plants and business were largely built up in the post-war era by the government's give-away programs of tax money collected largely from business.

The successful operating and marketing of coaltar source chemicals abroad applied not only to such industrial nations as Germany, but to the smaller ones as well. For example, Luxembourg's synthetic phenol industry operated at full capacity in 1951. And, even though restrictions on exports to countries in the European Payment Union, and import restrictions in other foreign countries hampered Luxembourg's trade in this product, they still considered the outlook as good.

Pyridin—The coaltar base in shortest supply was 2 degree refined pyridin, although most other bases with the exception of quinolin were scarce. The steel strike which ended last week, unlike the situation on most coal chemicals, had a very swift and direct bearing on the supply position of pyridin, cutting off most of the supply at a time when every producer was seriously behind on orders.

Quinolin—Business in quinolin was almost at a standstill, whereas some months ago it was good. The reason why was to be found in the marketing and manufacture of 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridin which was used to replace quinolin in the manufacture of such products as niacin by firms not making it from their own captive quinolin. Costs were such, however, that there has as yet been no lowering of the quinolin price schedules. Quinolin was one of several coaltar items that, in view of the current market conditions, might be in line for some downward price adjustment.

Toluol—Prices were firm, and the overall supply quite adequate. Only an occasional consumer of nitration type material was in difficulty with respect to supply, but the general solvent consumer was in no difficulty for immediate needs.

Xylol—Reduced demand, and ample supplies from the petroleum industry, tended to make up for any shortage in coaltar source material that might have developed. Overall, the xylol supply picture was good, and not likely to show any significant change.

Intermediates

Betanaphthol—There was no scarcity of this item. Caustic soda was abundant, and some betanaphthol makers were said to have sufficient naphthalene on hand to last the rest of the year, even if the textile dyestuffs industry and the pigment industry make the recovery that was hoped for them.

Maleic Anhydride—Supplies were said to be adequate under a firm price position. Demand was somewhat slower than it had been. Plans were underway by a phthalic anhydride producer for plant construction which would eventually recover maleic anhydride from the phthalic anhydride mother liquor.

Monochlorobenzene—This intermediate which for all of last year and most of this

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year had been in scarce supply, was no longer in that position. This was so because demand in recent months for chemicals derived from this intermediate had fallen off sharply, notably phenol, styrene, insecticides, and other large volume consuming items. Large benzol consumers had quite heavy inventories, and inventories of monochlorobenzene and products made therefrom were also heavy all along the line. This meant that until inventories were used up, there would not stem from these quarters, any great pressure on the basic chemical intermediates.

For example, producers of insecticides such as DDT were long building up heavy inventories, turning out material at about twice the estimated consumption. Along came a dry spell of weather this year, drastically cutting the consumption of insecticides, because infestations which would have required large amounts of BHC and DDT simply did not develop.

In view of the heavy volume of production by insecticide makers, huge inventories had been built up so that leading producers, when the lack of demand this season became evident, closed down their plants. The inventory carry-over was estimated in some quarters as likely to take care of nearly all of next year's requirements, too. If that is so, then monochlorobenzene consumption for the manufacture of insecticides, which in the past had been quite substantial, was not likely to be so again for another eighteen months or more.

Meanwhile the demand for certain other leading monochlorobenzene derived chemicals, such as phenol, was off sharply, and expected to remain so for the immediate future.

Phthalic Anhydride—The supply picture described by all major producers was one of plenty, and one which was not expected to change significantly before the year-end. This was so because many manufacturers were in a quite good inventory position based on the volume of business which had characterized the first half of this year, when the supply was continuously on the short side. With current demand very definitely off, the supply position was such that producers were exerting a sales effort to move the stuff.

And moving the stuff was an increasingly harder problem in view of the curtailment of orders from lack of phthalic alkyd resin consumption in industrial finishes. This lack of orders for alkyd industrial finishes has been the result of a slow business volume over recent months.

Xylenol—The current price structure on 56°C to 58°C material in l.c.l. drum quantities was 25c. per pound. On the 45°C to 47°C material, tankcars were listed at 19.9c. per pound, drum carlots at 21.2c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 21.5c.

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Pentachlorophenol Harmless To Cattle, Reports Indicate

Additional data substantiating that pentachlorophenol as a wood preservative is harmless to cattle and other livestock and can be used freely to treat fence posts and farm buildings have been obtained by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, according to an announcement by that company.

James W. Starrett, in charge of wood preservative sales for Monsanto, said that two recent investigations corroborate continuing studies by the company dating back as far as 1934. Pentachlorophenol was given a clean bill of health early this year by Dr. C. S. Walters, associate professor of forest utilization research at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Walter's conclusions, after extensive tests begun in 1949, were that pentachlorophenol, used in the recommended concentrations, did not harm or interfere with the growth of livestock coming in contact with it. Dr. Walters reported on his study in April of this year at the annual meeting of the American Wood-Preservers' Association. The study was partly sponsored by Monsanto to check a statement by a visiting German scientist that chlorinated hydrocarbons were the cause of the mysterious "X disease" or hyperkeratosis, fatal to cattle. A more recent announcement, dealing with the work of Dr. Dennis Sikes, professor of veterinary science at the University of Tennessee agricultural experimental station, revealed the chemical pentachloronaphthalene as one of the causes of "X disease," it was reported.

Anthracite Research Study Resumed at Mellon Institute

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Philadelphia, has resumed comprehensive scientific research at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., according to an announcement by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, president of the institute. During the period 1932-1937 the company sustained in the institute a multiple Fellowship that related to studies of problems in the mining, preparation, transportation, marketing and utilization of anthracite. This broad program, which was quite productive, was later extended to the anthracite industry in general, 1937-1947. A number of contributions to knowledge came from the projects of this fellowship, which during its later years gave special attention to the handling and uses of anthracite ashes.

The new fellowship, which began operation on June 16, will investigate problems of today and tomorrow that pertain to the production, preparation, transportation, marketing and utilization of anthracite, both as a fuel and as a source of chemicals. James H. Black has been appointed to the incumbency of the fellowship. Previously Mr. Black served as an instructor in chemical engineering at the University of Pittsburgh and also carried out investigational work at Mellon Institute.

GE Chemical Division Position Goes to Yesse

George M. Yesse, formerly of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, has been appointed manager of facilities engineering for General Electric Company's chemical division, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Yesse was formerly employed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for thirteen years, where he served as an industrial engineer and as a process design engineer. In 1949 he left du Pont to take a position as project engineer in the development department of Weyerhaeuser.

Lammot duPont Dies

—*Continued from page 5*

nylon; and other research achievements that in recent years, were accounting for more than 40 percent of the duPont business.

Mr. duPont refused, however, to accept any personal credit for the records of his administration. He attributed them to the efficiency of the organization and to policies established chiefly by his brother, Pierre, whom he regarded as the leader in broadening the duPont company to its present position as a manufacturer of diversified chemical products. Lammot duPont retired as board chairman January 19, 1948.

Born October 12, 1880, Mr. duPont was named for his father, Lammot duPont, an outstanding authority on industrial explosives. Following his brothers to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he received his degree in civil engineering in 1901. After work as a draftsman with the Pencoyd Iron Works, he joined the family business in 1902 and rose to general superintendent of the black powder department in 1913.

Upon a reorganization of the company in 1915, he was elected a director and member of the executive committee, and the next year was made a vice-president. A term as head of the company's miscellaneous manufacturing activities schooled him in duPont's expanding interests in plastics, paints, dyes and other chemicals, so that he was well prepared to become the company's chief when Irenee duPont resigned.

Mr. duPont became a director of General Motors Corporation in 1918, serving until 1946, was chairman of that corporations 'board of directors from 1929 to 1937, and was, for a time, a member of its finance and policy committees. For a number of years he was prominently identified with the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which he served as president, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other national bodies representing industry. He was a director of the Wilmington Trust Company.

Charles E. Basso, engineer and general superintendent of the Patino mines at La Posta, Bolivia, died there July 17. He was fifty-one years old.

Dr. Walter A. Bastedo, president of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention from 1930 to 1940, died July 21 in New York. He was seventy-nine years of age. Dr. Baseto served successively as instructor, associate and assistant professor of pharmacology and therapeutics at Columbia University from 1903 to 1921. During World War I, he was a member of the advisory council of the New York City Department of Health, and during World War II served as a member of the National Research Council. He had served since 1920 as a trustee and member of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Paul Blume, assistant treasurer of E. F. Drew & Co., New York, died July 19 at his home in Hackensack, N. J. His age was seventy-eight.

E. J. Coleman, a member of the Memphis, Tenn., sales division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., died July 17 while enroute by train to New York. He was sixty-four. Mr. Coleman entered the drug industry as a salesman in 1911 for Fairchild Brothers & Foster, which firm he served for thirty-four years prior to its acquisition by Sterling Drug, Inc. From 1945 to 1947 he was associated with Frederick Stearns & Co., a Sterling division, and served until his death on the sales staff of Winthrop-Stearns after Sterling combined the Stearns' business with Winthrop Chemical Company.

Henry F. Kleinfeldt, vice-president of Abbe Engineering Company, New York, died last month in that city. He had been with Abbe for more than forty years.

Paul F. Lenhardt, an accountant for the Shell Oil Company, New York, died July 18 in White Plains, N. Y. He was forty-three.

John P. Masterson, jr., a tax accountant for ten years for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died July 19 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was forty-one years old.

Dr. George L. Matheson, a chemical engineer with the Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. J., died July 19 at his home in Summit, N. J. His age was fifty-two. Dr. Matheson had been with Standard since 1928.

William J. McCauley, director and president of H. Muehlstein & Co., a New York importing and distributing concern of rubber and plastics, died July 22 in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

Jules Merson, former sales manager for Seagram Distillers Corporation, New York, died July 18 in Stamford, Conn. He was fifty-six. Mr. Merson, who retired in 1950, had been with Seagram's since 1934 and was at one time manager of the District of Columbia office.

Morris H. Palmer, director of manufacturing for the Durkee food division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died recently in Palo Alto, Calif., it was reported last week. He was thirty-nine years old.

Nathaniel Richmond, who retired in 1946 as sales manager of the Oxford Paper Company, New York, died July 21 in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was ninety-two years old. Mr. Hopkins had worked for Oxford Paper for forty years.

Michael Serkus, one time foreman for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, Yonkers, N. Y., died there July 16. His age was eighty-one.

Prof. Freeman P. Stroup, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, died July 19 in Oil City, Pa. He was eighty-three years of age. Prof. Stroup joined the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1899 and had been a member of the chemistry department ever since.

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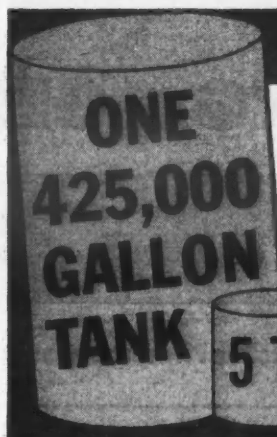
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Caffeine was reduced 50 cents per pound in a move which was ascribed by some to normal competition among producers and by others as an indication of an effort to meet the competition of lower priced imported material which has been coming in for some time. An indication of the eased demand for castor oil was evident in a 2 cent per pound reduction which went into effect last week, particularly affecting in this market, the USP and refined and deodorized grades. Blackstrap molasses continued its decline and was down ½ cent per gallon. A reduction of $15 per kilo in the price of domestic santonin was announced. The producer concerned also stated that his production had finally reached the stage where consumer requirements were being promptly accommodated.

Aside from the foregoing price changes, this market was rather quiet. There was a seasonal lull in most chemicals which was abetted by the steel strike which has begun to adversely affect the consumption of chemicals. With a few scattered exceptions, most of the items in this market were in ample supply for current inquiry. Lanolin was a singular exception, however. The supply of this material has been inadequate to meet the demand for over a year. Since lanolin is processed from wool grease obtained through wool scouring operations, its production has suffered substantially during the past year as a result of the textile slump in which many wool scouring plants either shut down or drastically curtailed operations. The supply has improved slightly, it was said, due to increased production of wool grease abroad and at home. Lanolin was expected to remain tight for some time, however since demand is steadily on the increase.

Methanol was variously described as being freely available and on the other hand somewhat tight. This anomaly was due, it was said, to the fact that methanol produced by some manufacturers was not acceptable for formaldehyde manufacture with the result that the pressure was on a few producers. Tartaric and citric acids were going well. The emphasis, however, was definitely on the citric since it enjoys a considerable price advantage over the former material. Supplies were ample.

Alcohol—The demand for industrial alcohol was said to be maintained at fair levels particularly in light of the havoc that the steel strike has wrought upon the country's industry and upon the consumption of chemicals especially solvents such as alcohol used in lacquer formulations. Supplies of both synthetic and fermentation ethanol were ample for current inquiry.

The long hoped settlement of the 1952 Cuban blackstrap molasses price has not been fully effected. Although the Sugar Institute recently announced that a compromise price of 12c. per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba had been contracted with one major fermenter for at least 7,500,000 gallons, the rest of the industry has made no move to make any deals at this price. The rest of the industry was reportedly holding out for 12 cent blackstrap delivered in the Gulf area.

An expansion goal for industrial ethyl alcohol has been announced by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements. The goal calls for the production of 410,000,000 gallons of industrial ethyl alcohol by January 1, 1955.

The industrial ethyl alcohol goal represents an expansion of 12,000,000 gallons over the January 1, 1951, capacity of 398,000,000 gallons. Capacity in 1955 will exceed the goal because of 22,000,000 gallons of capacity which has already received government assistance and 70,000,000 gallons of unassisted expansion which has been completed or is nearing completion.

In more normal times approximately 60 percent of the production of industrial alcohol is used in the manufacture of important chemicals, the agency pointed out. During the present emergency, production of GR-S, government-produced synthetic rubber, has been taking 40 percent of the industrial alcohol output but this demand is expected to decrease or be eliminated entirely.

Ethyl alcohol is one of the principal organic chemicals produced in Argentina. Output in 1951 is estimated to have been slightly greater than the 85,500,000 liters produced in 1950. Of the latter, 70,000,000 liters represented molasses alcohol produced by distilleries owned by sugar mills in Tucuman (17 plants), Salta (1), Jujuy (2), Santa Fe (1), and by a new plant which began manufacture in 1950 in the Chaco Territory (now President Peron Province). Two distilleries near Buenos Aires produce 9,500,000 liters of grain alcohol annually; the balance of 6,000,000 liters represents grape alcohol made by many distilleries in Mendoza and San Juan and used in that area by beverage industries. The chemical industry uses 10 to 12 percent of domestic alcohol production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Caffeine, synthetic, USP, 50c. per lb.
Citrated, USP, 25c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.
Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 2c. per lb.
USP, 2c. per lb.
Santonin, NF, domestic, $15 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
96.07	96.27	....	101.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Caffeine—The price of synthetic caffeine was reduced 50c. per pound in lots of 100 pounds or more. The current quotation for the anhydrous USP material was $3.50 per pound while the same grade, hydrous, was quoted at $3.30 per pound, in similar quantities. Citrated caffeine, USP, was reduced also and was down 25c. per pound in lots of 100 pounds or more.

These reductions were said to be mainly the result of increased competition for available business among domestic producers. A potent factor in this market which was attributed by some observers was the steady competition imported caffeine which has been priced below the domestic for some time. A decided drawback in the ready acceptance of the imported material by most domestic consumers has been the color and odor of this material. Much imported caffeine was reportedly off in color and odor thus making it unfit for use in the formulations of the more discriminating manufacturers in this country.

Castor Oil—Demand for castor beans was slow with trading quite limited. Quotations continued on a nominal basis. Castor oil was reduced 2c. per pound. The current quotation on the USP grade was 27c. in tanks, 28c. per pound in carlots and 28½c. per pound in less than carlots. Refined and deodorized castor oil was quoted at 28½c per pound, carlots at 29½c. and less carlots at 30c. per pound.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended July 24, 1952, totaled 842,100 pounds compared to the 2,722,800 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 656,000 pounds while 1,748,400 pounds was landed during the corresponding week in 1951. Total imports of castor beans at these ports since the first of the year amounted to 84,650,300 pounds compared to the 109,720,850 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date total 46,081,450 pounds compared to the 47,402,210 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

A further easing of restrictions on uses of castor oil subject to Defense Food Order 1, as amended, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Appendix A (which specifies the permitted percentage uses of castor oil) to the order has been amended, effective July 1, to (1) increase, by 20 percentage points, the use of castor oil in each of the specified class uses now limited to 30 or 60 percent of the base period use, and (2) decrease the permitted use of castor oil in the production of sebacic acid from "unlimited use" to 100 percent of the base period use.

The increases from the 60 percent to the 80 percent category include the following class uses:—Textiles, imitation leather and coated fabrics; brake lining; paint, varnish, lacquer, resins, and vehicles; pigment and dye; lubricating grease, and plastics. The class use designated as "all other" is increased from 30 percent to 50 percent of the base period use. No change is made in the class uses already contained in the 100 percent category.

Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide—Commencing with this issue, the price schedule for this material will be found in "Prices Current" under the heading Isoniazid. Sev-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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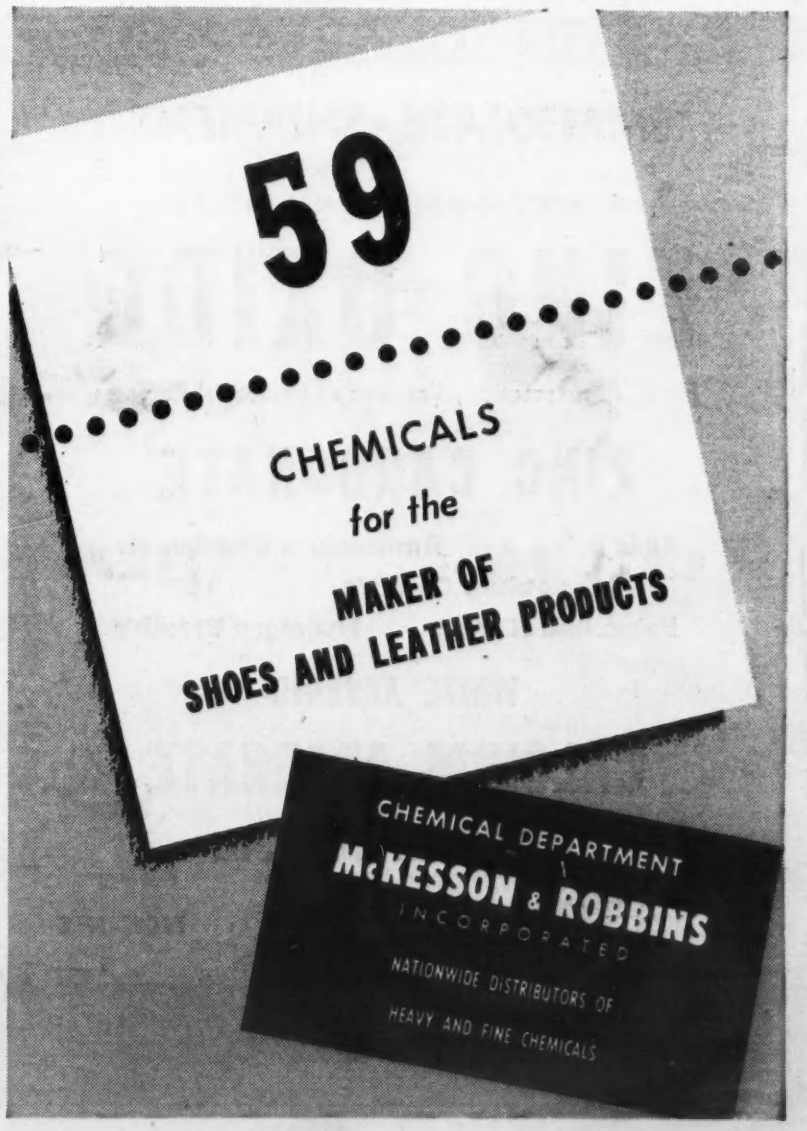

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eral producers were offering isoniazid in bulk at $60 per kilo in lots of 25 kilos or more. In lots of less than 25 kilos, the current bulk quotation was $66 per kilo. Demand for the bulk material was fair to good depending upon the producer queried but it was expected that inquiry would steadily increase as consumers organize their sales outlets.

Lanolin—The demand for lanolin was maintained at strong levels. Increased emphasis has been placed upon this material as a selling point in the manufacture of various hair preparations and cosmetics with the result that demand was said to be greater this year than last. While it appeared that producers would have no difficulty in disposing of all the lanolin produced for some time, the domestic supply situation in crude wool grease has not shown much improvement.

The establishment of a tailored dollar and cents ceiling on various grades of lanolin early in June has not improved the supply situation as much as had been hoped. Stocks of crude wool grease which had been hoarded by producers while awaiting higher ceiling prices, were made available. There has been some increase in wool scouring operations in this country as a result of a revivified wool industry. Depletion of wool stocks originally acquired soon after Korea has resulted in this setup in processing operations.

Abroad production of crude wool grease has picked up appreciably according to reports. This has increased the supplies available to lanolin producers here although this amount was expected to fall short of requirements in this country for some time to come.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be at good levels. While not overly tight, some producers reported that supplies were tending to be short. On an overall basis this situation was not typical of the entire methanol producing industry but rather a segment of it.

Production of methanol in France declined to 1,270 metric tons (preliminary figure) in April, 1952, from 1,509 tons in March, according to statistics of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The monthly average was 1,576 tons in the first quarter of 1952 and 1,676 tons in the year 1951.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was steady to firm, with a confident undertone. Offerings were equal to fair to good demand, with lighter stocks of roller process more closely held in most areas. Prices remained unchanged.

The market in dry whole milk was steady. Supplies were ample for fair demand. The market in roller process was steady to firm. Domestic stocks were made mostly on order. Imported stocks were light to moderate.

The USDA purchased 2,400,641 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, bringing the total to date this year to 19,925,849 pounds, compared to 18,660,058 pounds purchased during the corresponding period last year.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap declined ¼c. to ½c. per gallon at most points last week. At New Orleans the cane blackstrap price was 16½c. to 17c. per gallon. On the east coast blackstrap was quoted at 18¾c. to 19c. per gallon. Feed molasses prices continued steady on the west coast. Demand for feed molasses increased slightly in the Gulf area, and continued good on the west coast. Supplies of feed molasses were adequate at all points for current demand.

Shipments of Cuban blackstrap to the United States for storage as of July 15, 1952, amounted to 130,900,000 gallons, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of the same date, only 9,500,000 gallons of 1952 crop blackstrap had been sold for consumption. Negotiations for sales of much larger quantities are now in progress.

Santonin—The production of domestic santonin has finally reached the stage where consumer requirements were being promptly accommodated, according to its producer. A reduction in price was also announced, which amounted to $15 per kilo. The current quotation for domestic santonin ranged from $260 to $277 per kilo, depending upon quantity. Imported santonin was available at a straight $275 per kilo.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States during the week ended July 12, 1952, totaled 163,392 short tons, raw value, compared to the 114,214 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date aggregated 4,334,500 tons, raw value, compared

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to the 4,373,829 tons distributed during the corresponding period in 1951.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly report on the status of the 1952 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-June amounted to 4,007,765 short tons, raw value (partly estimated), as compared with 4,257,257 tons charged against such quotas during the same period of last year. The report included sugar from all offshore areas recorded as entered, or certified for entry, before June 30, 1952, sugar marketed by the beet area, and an estimate of the quantity marketed by the mainland can area.

Tartaric Acid—The demand for tartaric acid was reportedly fair, according to producers. With citric acid priced considerably below tartaric, consumers were naturally tending to avoid buying tartaric acid if citric would serve as well in their formulation.

The availability of imported tartaric acid in the market at prices fully 5c. to 9c. per pound below the domestic was not exactly calculated to spur demand for the domestic article. The lack of chemical purity of the imported material was said to deter any large scale swing in the industry to imported tartaric. It should be noted that arbitrary judgment is not being passed with regard to the chemical purity of imported tartaric acid on the whole, but it is a fact that some manufacturers have not found imported tartaric to come up to whatever standards they believe necessary to the proper formulation of their products. The price schedule on the domestic acid remained unchanged, although it was thought by some observers that a downward revision was forthcoming.

Vitamin A—The demand for synthetic vitamin A was reportedly at good levels. Producers expect a real boom in this article when margarine producers are permitted to use the synthetic vitamin A in the fortification of margarine. Currently, and up until late August, margarine producers are required by law to use natural vitamin A in fortification of their product. At a certain date in August, producers may switch, if they wish, to use of the synthetic vitamin.

Competition among synthetic A producers is also expected to drive current quotations downward, although, of course, only time will determine whether this prediction is an accurate one.

The effect of such a development upon the natural A producers also remains conjectural. Natural vitamin A producers will be able to compete with the synthetic only as long as costs in the primary market enable them to do so, according to observers in the industry.

NY State Narcotic Board Continuance to Be Urged

New York State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, will recommend an amendment to the bill introduced in the last session of the New York state legislature so as to preserve the state Narcotic Advisory Board which has functioned many years in connection with legislation and regulations for the control of narcotics, according to a reply received from the commissioner by James G. Flanagan, counsel for Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade.

In the closing days of the last session of the New York state legislature, Assembly bill No. 3337 was introduced for the announced purpose of recodifying the present New York state public health law, which includes the state laws affecting narcotics and control of narcotic addiction.

The Narcotic Advisory Board of five members, provided for in the present law, consists of representatives of the DCAT, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the Dental Society of the State of New York and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

Examination of the recodification bill, which was not supposed to effect substantive changes in the law, showed that the status of the Narcotics Advisory Board would, under the recodification, be materially changed and that the Board might be entirely eliminated. Instead of a statutory board as now provided, the board's appointment would be entirely in the discretion of the Commissioner of Health.

As counsel of the section, Mr. Flanagan called this to Dr. Hilleboe's attention. As a result of the request, the Commissioner of Health has advised the DCAT that he will recommend an amendment of the recodification bill so as to provide for the continuance of the mandatory statutory advisory board.

Bjorksten Labs Establishes Washington Research Office

Dr. Johan Bjorksten, president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories, has announced that his firm has established an office in Washington, D. C., principally as a center for literature research in the libraries of the Patent Office, the Library of Congress, and other Washington depositories. The office is under the direction of James W. Perry, director of literature research for Bjorksten. Henry C. Tovey is attached to the office as literature chemist.

Trade Briefs

United Laboratories, Inc., Cleveland, has announced a new type flooring material known as "Latex-O-crete.

Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Cortez F. Enloe, Inc., as advertising agent for journal advertising and direct mail to the medical and allied professions.

Dr. Antonie T. Knoppers, manager of medical services of Merck (North America), Inc., international division of Merck & Co., is spending this month in Brazil on a Point Four mission.

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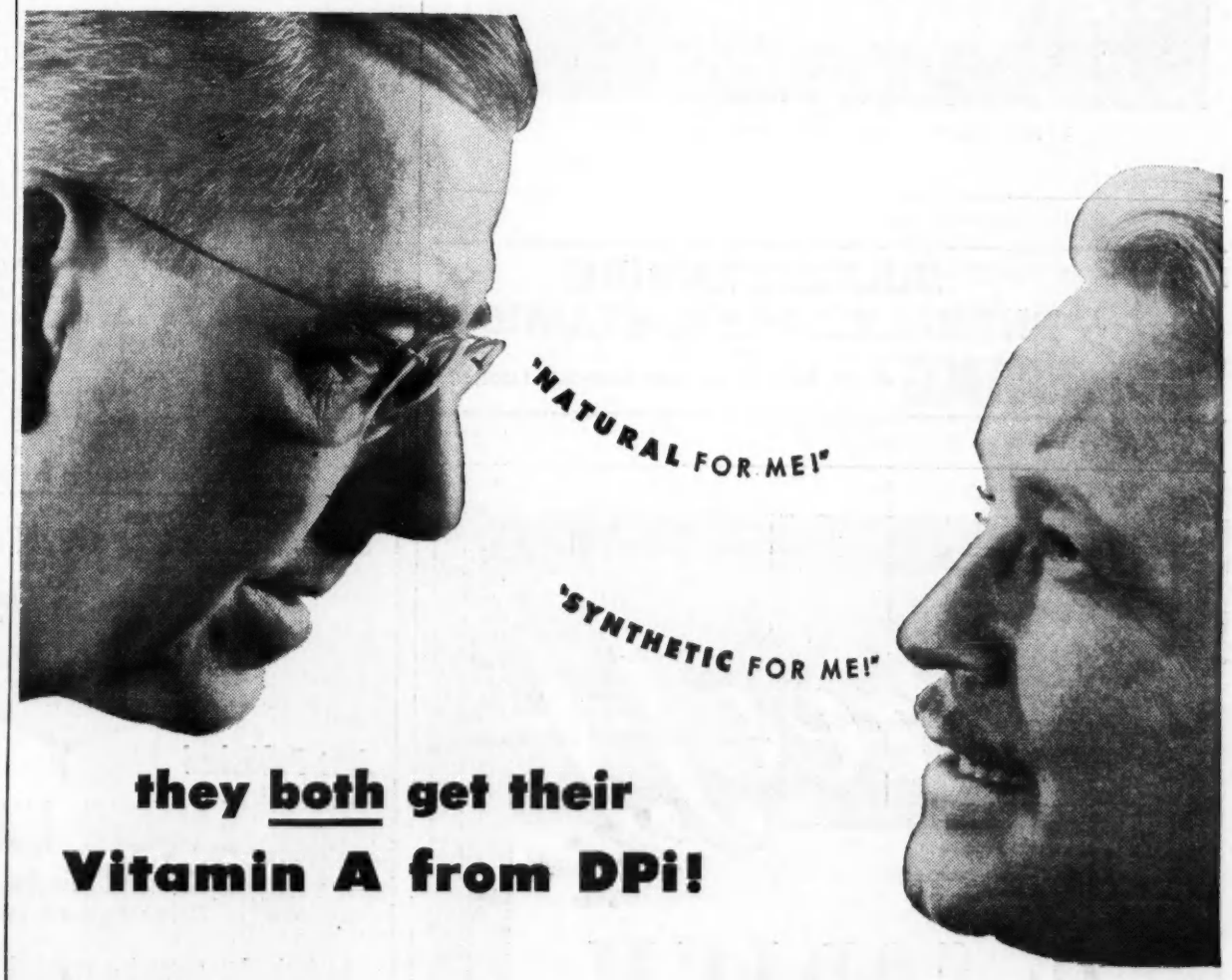

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Indian Castor Oil Exports Seen Reaching 30,000 Tons

India's 1952 castor oil exports may reach 30,000 long tons, reports C. C. Taylor, counselor of the embassy, American Embassy, New Delhi. Exports are exclusively in the form of castor oil, although the quotas are based on the castor oil equivalent of both castor oil and castor beans exported during the shipper's best year since 1947-48. During 1951 India exported 10,867 long tons of beans and 26,649 tons of oil or the equivalent of 31,539 tons of oil in 1951.

The government of India has allotted castor oil export quotas equal to 15 percent of the basic exports to established shippers of castor seed and castor oil who fulfill certain conditions, namely, at least 75 percent of their 1951-52 (July-June) quotas already shipped, including shipments against the additional 5,000-ton quota released last March. Established shippers who were granted export quotas of 10 percent of their July-March quotas last May will be given the balance of their quotas due to them on the revised basis. Quotas would be valid for shipment up to the end of September.

The May announcement which is now superseded granted additional quotas of castor oil to established shippers who had exported at least 95 percent of their July-March quotas. It is reported that this quota announcement is designed to keep the castor oil exports moving until the future castor oil export policy is announced.

Arner Elects Zimmerman

The Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the election of Carlton F. Zimmerman to the new position of vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Zimmerman had been technical director. At the same time the company announced the retirement of Charles W. P. Atkinson, who had been vice-president and treasurer for twenty-seven years. No successor has been named.

Carbide Offers Butyl Alcohol Data

Normal butyl alcohol is described in a new technical bulletin prepared by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Chemical, physical, and physiological properties: solubility and shipping data; and applications are included. The technical information bulletin, F-7909, is available from Carbide & Carbon, 30 East 42d st., New York 17.

Edible Sugarcane Molasses Standards Are Announced

US standards for grades of edible sugarcane molasses have been officially published by the Department of Agriculture, effective August 9. The standards consist of three designated grades:—US fancy, US choice, and US standard. They have been issued after considering the written and oral data submitted by interested parties with regard to the revised proposed standards announced by the department May 17, 1951.

In the new standards, "US substandard" has been changed to "substandard" and is not subject to grading. Grade specifications for the thtree designated grades are still based on total solids, total sugars, ash, color, and flavor. Some change has been made in the ash specification for US standard grade, and sulphur dioxide specifications have been changed for US choice and standard grades In addition, a color comparator for making the color test has been adopted.

Pitts. Coke Names Bond

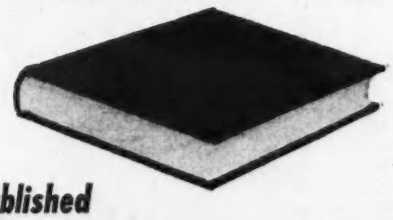
Boyce C. Bond has joined Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company's newly organized fine chemicals division as sales supervisor. He was previously associated with General Dyestuff Corporation for nineteen years. In his new post Mr. Bond will serve the textile trade in both a technical and sales capacity. His office will be in Villanova, Pa. Mr. Bond recently developed and patented the Bond machine, a new universal type continuous dyeing apparatus.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Eugene H. Payne, of the Parke, Davis & Co. clinical investigation staff, has returned from a six-month South American survey of intestinal parasites.

Glenn Holder has been named executive vice-president and a director of Maryland Pharmaceutical Company, Baltimore, Md.

an engineering treatment of the liquid extraction process



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Minerals Exploration Plan Reported Showing Results

The year-old program of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration to increase domestic ore reserves of strategic and critical minerals and metals is beginning to show results, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has revealed.

This program, under which financial assistance is offered to encourage exploration and related development by individuals and private companies, has resulted in twelve certifications involving additional vitally needed mineral deposits. Tungsten, monazite, mica, beryl, manganese, sulphur, zinc and lead are included in the list. Certifications are made when exploration projects result in discovery or development of ore reserves in sufficient quantity to indicate possible commercial production.

The average length of time for completion of an exploration project is estimated at a year, according to C. O. Mittendorf, acting administrator of IMEA, an Interior department agency. Weather conditions and other natural barriers, preparations for work, and the time-consuming operations themselves are factors which delayed evidence of progress until now.

Five of the certifications so far by IMEA involve strategic mica, three of them in North Carolina, and two for strategic mica and beryl in South Dakota. Of the remaining seven, two are for tungsten in California and Montana; two for manganese in Arkansas, and monazite in Idaho, sulphur in Wyoming, and zinc and lead in Colorado.

Status of DMEA Contracts

The number of certifications during this period amounts to about one-third of the thirty-nine projects completed. The agency has executed a total of 315 contracts during this period. Of this number, fifty-one, including those involving certification, have been terminated, cancelled or withdrawn, and 264 are still in force. The 264 projects, most of them being carried on by small operators, involve search for additional deposits of twenty-two critical minerals in twenty-eight States and Alaska, with total value of contracts of $14,834,816, of which $8,778,139 is government participation. IMEA has disbursed a total of $2,356,902.11 since July 1951. The total expenditures by the government for projects terminated amount to $203,547. However, 53 percent of this was spent on projects which resulted in certification of discovery, and under the terms of the program contracts, it is repayable to the government on a royalty basis when the ore is produced and shipped.

The government's share of exploration expense is 50 percent, 75 percent or 90 percent, depending upon the mineral sought. The Government is contributing 50 percent toward the cost of exploring for chromium, copper, fluorspar, graphite (crucible flake), iron ore, molybdenum, lead, sulphur, halloysite (catalytic grade), bauxite, zinc (and cadmium).

75 and 90 Percent Lists

Those on the 75 percent list are antimony, manganese, mercury, tungsten, rutile and brookite. Those on the 90 percent list are asbestos (chrysotile and amosite), beryl, cobalt, columbium-tantalum, corundum, cryolite, industrial diamonds, kyanite (strategic), mica (strategic), monazite, uranium, and rare earth ores, nickel, platinum group metals, quartz crystals (piezo-electric), talc (steatite), and tin.

Under the terms of all exploration contracts the Government funds are repaid over a period of 10 years, on a royalty basis, from the net returns or any production resulting from the exploration project.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Decreased in May

May production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 5 percent below April and 19 percent under May, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,117,392 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 912,250 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,648,624 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,207,351 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 995,292 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,536,801 steel packages, kegs and pails in April.

Metal Can Shipments: April

Total shipments of metal cans during April were 8 percent above those of March and 4 percent over April, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In April, metal can shipments amounted to 287,691 short tons, compared with 266,920 short tons in March and 276,324 short tons in April, 1951.

PHS Announces 21 New Cancer Research Grants

Twenty-one grants to aid cancer control projects in hospitals, medical schools, universities and other non-federal institutions in twelve states and the District of Columbia have been announced by the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency. The grants were made on recommendation of the National Advisory Cancer Council, a group of non-government scientists and leaders in public affairs. They will be administered by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health.

Among the grants were several which support research for more effective methods of diagnosing cancer in its early stages, according to the Public Health Service. The grants also include support of professional education for cancer control, projects aimed at improving cancer therapy, cancer epidemiology studies, and investigations of environmental factors which may play a part in causing cancer.

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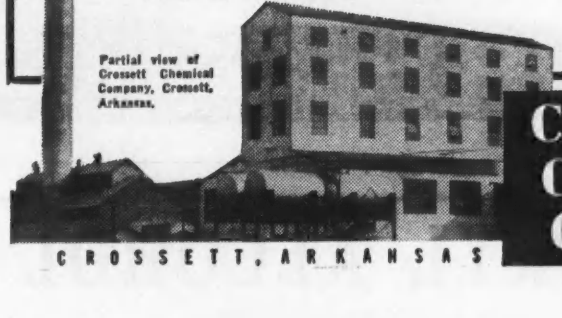

Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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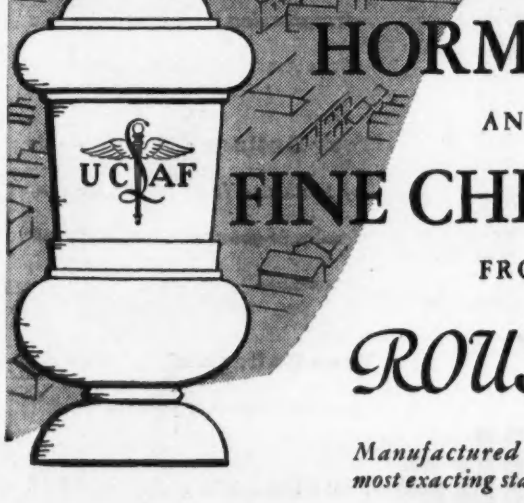

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Lever Division Promotions, Transfers Being Completed

A series of promotions and transfers among sales personnel of the Lever division of Lever Brothers Company, set in motion by the promotion of J. Lawrence Dampier, as head of division with the title of marketing vice-president, is rapidly being completed, according to a company announcement. The Lever division is responsible for marketing the company's soaps, detergents and shortening.

Heading the list of promotions is G. Walter LaBorie, who became sales manager of the division. He formerly was general promotion manager. Appointment of Eugene N. West as assistant sales manager was also announced. Creation of a new title, regional sales manager, and three promotions at that level gave new duties to T. W. Pierce, formerly New York division sales manager; N. W. Witt, formerly assistant field sales manager of the Lever Division; and J. L. Stevens, who previously had served as Des Moines division sales manager. They will make their headquarters at Lever House, New York.

James L. E. Brantley has become sales manager of the Pittsburgh area. He was formerly sales manager of the San Francisco division. R. W. Noonan, supervisor in the sales planning department at Lever House has been promoted to fill Mr. Brantley's place at San Francisco. William A. Harvey has been advanced to sales manager of the Portland division. He was formerly field supervisor of the Minneapolis territory. James L. Clark, jr., has become head of the Des Moines division, having formerly been a member of the Syracuse, N. Y., unit.

Changes in location of three sales offices of Lever Brothers Company are scheduled for early August. The Baltimore unit will be located at the plant office, 5300 Holabird avenue, telephone DIckens 2100. The Boston division office will be transferred to the Cambridge, Mass., plant office at 164 Broadway, telephone ELliot 4-1200. The Los Angeles division office is being moved to the plant office at 6300 Sheila street, telephone ANgelus 9-8124.

Sharp & Dohme Export Posts to Seawell, Denmark

H. C. Seawell and A. R. Denmark have been appointed to the newly-created positions of district managers of export field operations, it has been announced by Con M. Hewitt, manager of export field operations of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia.

Mr. Seawell, formerly far eastern sales manager, and Mr. Denmark, formerly general manager of Sharp & Dohme (Philippines), Inc., will make their headquarters at the Philadelphia general offices. Mr. Seawell will be responsible for all operations in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Switzerland and Italy. Mr. Denmark will have the following countries under his jurisdiction:—Philippines, Australia, Malaya, Siam, Hong Kong, Formosa.

Carbide Issues 2-Ethylhexanol Data

A new technical bulletin on the bulk chemical 2-ethylhexanol has just been released by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This material finds extensive application in the preparation of surface coatings, textiles, leather dressings, rubber, asphalt, insect sprays, and disinfectants, according to the producer. It is used as a solvent; a defoaming, dispersing, and wetting agent; and as a chemical intermediate.

2-ethylhexanol is also used for processing chemicals and paper, for dry-cleaning operations, and in photographic developing. Copies of the bulletin F-7908, which lists physical and chemical properties and shipping data, are available on request from Carbide & Carbon, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Trade Briefs

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, has appointed R. H. Morse 3rd general manager of the company's Beloit, Wisc., works.

Esker O. Oxley and Richard A. Staley have been appointed to the research staff of American Trucking Associations.

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Distilled Spirits Tax Rules Eased; Paper Work Reduced

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has modified its regulations covering the payment of taxes on distilled spirits to reduce some of the paper work involved in connection with payment of taxes on spirits moved in bulk quantities.

In order to facilitate the tax payment of distilled spirits removed in tankcars and tanktrucks from registered distilleries, fruit distilleries and internal revenue bonded warehouses, and of alcohol removed by pipeline and in tankcars and tanktrucks from industrial alcohol plants and industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, the regulations are amended to authorize the use of distilled spirits excise tax stamps, in lieu of certificates of tax payment, form 1595.

The amendments provide that where distilled spirits excise tax stamps are used for the tax payment of distilled spirits and alcohol removed in tankcars and tanktrucks, a wholesale liquor dealer's stamp shall be affixed to the conveyance (in lieu of form 1595) as evidence of tax-payment. The distilled spirits excise tax stamps can be purchased in advance and wholesale liquor dealer's stamps can be obtained from the store-keeper-gauger at the plant. Tax payment can thus be accomplished immediately following the gauging of the distilled spirits or alcohol and the delay incident to obtaining a certificate of tax payment from the collector after the distilled spirits or alcohol are gauged will be obviated.

Other changes in the regulations authorize an optional method of cancelling distilled spirits excise tax stamps and rectified spirits stamps by perforation instead of stamping; provide for the issuance of wholesale liquor dealer's stamps by store-keeper-gauger, in lieu of collectors of internal revenue; and permit the retention of the registry number when a registered distillery, fruit distillery, internal revenue bonded warehouse, tax-paid bottling house, and rectifying plant is moved to a new location.

In the case of industrial alcohol plants and denaturing plants, previously assigned registry and permit numbers to these discontinued plants will not be assigned to other plants; the same registry number will be continued whenever there is a change of proprietorship, and the same registry number will be continued when the location of the plant is changed, but a new basic permit number will be assigned.

Philippine Coconut Product Exports Off in First Half

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines during the first half of 1952 totaled 362,700 long tons copra basis, and represents a decrease of about 10 percent from combined shipments of 400,924 tons during the corresponding period in 1951, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Copra exports during the first six months of 1952 amounted to 298,731 tons, while coconut oil exports for the same period totaled 40,301 tons.

June copra exports of 49,297 tons were consigned as follows:—United States—23,264 tons (Pacific—15,149, Atlantic—4,031, Gulf—4,084); Japan—1,283; Canada—2,250; Israel—3,500; Venezuela—1,000; Colombia—5,150; Belgium—6,300; Denmark—1,000; Netherlands—2,550; Norway—2,000, and Italy—1,000 tons.

Coconut oil shipments for June amounted to 6,071 tons and went to:—United States—4,647 tons (Atlantic—3,979, Gulf—668); Formosa—291; Union of South Africa—505; Belgium—435, and the Netherlands—193 tons.

Trade Briefs

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., has discontinued "Penicillin Veterinary Ointment Schenley" (List 23OV), and "Penicillin Veterinary Ophthalmic Ointment Schenley" (List 231V).

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, wartime medical consultant to former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, has assumed his duties as civilian technical director of Army medical research.

Edward W. Jochim, general manager of the Chicago plant of Personal Products Corporation, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, has been installed as national president of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

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Civil Service Announces Exam for Scientific Jobs

A new examination for chemist, engineer, mathematician, metallurgist, physicist and electronic scientist, has been announced by the Board of US Civil Service Examiners for the Potomac River Naval Command, to fill positions paying from $3,410 to $10,800 a year in naval field establishments in Washington, D. C., and vicinity, and in the engineer center at Fort Belvoir, Va. Positions of electronic scientist in other federal agencies in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, will also be filled from this examination.

No written test is required. To qualify, applicants must have had appropriate education or experience or a combination of both. In addition, for the higher-paying jobs, they must also show professional experience in the field of work for which they apply. Applications will be accepted from college students who expect to complete the required study within nine months. Age limits for positions paying $3,410 are eighteen to thirty-five years; for all other positions, eighteen to sixty-two. These age limits are waived for veterans.

Full information and application forms may be secured at most first- and second-class post offices, from civil service regional offices, or from the US Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted until further notice and must be filed with the Board of US Civil Service Examiners of the Potomac River Naval Command, Building 37, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington.

Glass Containers Shipments: May

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during May were 6,294,320, as compared with 6,198,556 in April, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,072,094 in May, compared with 1,252,602 in April; chemicals, 597,961 in May, compared with 715,031 in April, and toiletries, 535,990 in May, compared with 577,889 in April.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during May were 3,593,203, compared with 3,378,173 in April. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 328,809 in May, compared with 348,856 in April; chemicals, 136,980 in May, compared with 135,456 in April, and toiletries, 127,019 in May, compared with 175,812 in April.

Breon Appoints Landry, Drolsbraugh Sales Heads

Appointment of two regional sales managers, whose combined territory covers the entire eastern section of the United States, has been announced by Frederick O. S. Spencer, vice-president in charge of sales of George A. Breon & Co., New York. The moves complete consolidation of the firm's sales organization.

Thomas E. Landry has been named regional sales manager of the southeastern states, and will make his headquarters at 152 Peters street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. Assisting Mr. Landry will be H. W. Fowler, operating from Greenville, S. C. Mr. Landry will direct sales of Breon injectible preparations to hospitals, physicians and the drug trade in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

C B. Drolsbaugh, who becomes regional manager of the northeast sales area, will maintain headquarters in the Breon office in Rensselaer, N. Y. He will be assisted by Spencer W. Smith, located in Philadelphia. Mr. Drolsbaugh's territory will cover Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C.

Robins Co. Ups Morton

Charles E. Morton has been appointed Kansas City division manager of the A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va. Mr. Morton has been a medical service representative for Robins since 1946, and became a supervisor in the Kansas City division last October. He was at one time pharmacist and store manager for the Crown Drug Company, Kansas City.

Kitchen Joins Enloe

Dr. D. K. Kitchen has resigned as vice-president and chief medical counsel for Bristol-Myers and affiliated companies, to become a vice-president and member of the board of directors of Cortez F. Enloe, Inc., New York, it was announced last week.

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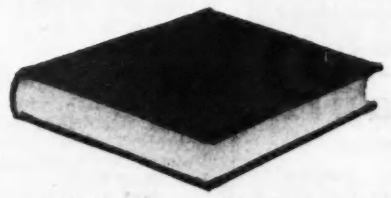

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These are the specific, authoritative facts presented at a top-level government conference on pollution—a conference that brought together experts in every phase of the problem. Here is the picture of how contamination of the air affects humans, livestock, and crops, and of which chemicals are really dangerous and which are not. Here are detailed analyses of different contaminants, with methods for finding the nature and degree of pollution. Included is a discussion of the very latest equipment for pollution control, with an explanation of how each kind works and what its limitations are. The section on instruments describes and explains best practices of measuring the kind and degree of pollution. One section covers the legal problems involved in drawing up and enforcing pollution control statutes. The interrelation of weather and climate and pollution problems is fully treated.

A few of the 97 topics covered:

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Stevenson Quits Canco Research Division Post

Arthur E. Stevenson, assistant to the general manager of the research division of Continental Can Company, New York, has retired after twenty-six years with the company.

Mr. Stevenson last year was the recipient of the Nicholas Appert award, given by the Chicago section of the Institute of Food Technologists, for "preeminence in and contribution to the field of ofood technology." During his forty-two years as a food technologist, he became known for many important discoveries, among them the establishment of asparagus as an important source of relatively scarce rutin.

In the field of canning technology, Mr. Stevenson is regarded as an authority on the chemical relationship of food to metal surfaces, and his studies on discoloration in canned beets, preservation of color in canned peas, and the effect of hard water in canning all have led to wide practical application. Mr. Stevenson's pioneering work on the chemical and electrolytic treatment of tinplate surface to give greater stain resistance was the forerunner of treatments now in general use. He is also the originator of a special shaker cooker for processing canned foods.

Parke, Davis Establishes Fellowship at Mellon Inst.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., is the donor of a new multiple fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Institute's president, E. R. Weidlein, has announced. This fellowship will carry on long-range investigations in synthetic organic chemistry, with general emphasis on chemotherapy and particular emphasis on the preparation of compounds for combating viruses and tumors.

The fellowship, which was started July 15, is headed by Dr. Alexander M. Moore, administrative fellow, since 1946 a Parke, Davis specialist in the synthesis of potential drugs and in the classification of organic compounds. On his staff are three senior fellows:—Drs. Robert S. Tipson, Alice G. Renfrew and Marcus S. Morgan.

Dr. Moore was a research chemist for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company from 1942 to 1944, and then during the period 1944-46 he participated in a survey of antimalarial drugs that was conducted in Baltimore, Md. Subsequently, at the close of that investigation, he joined Parke, Davis where he rose to his most recent position of laboratory director in organic chemistry. During World War II he was with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Friends of Pharmacy Elects

The Friends of Historical Pharmacy, an organization which sponsors the historic Hugh Mercer apothecary shop in Fredericksburg, Va., as a shrine to medicine and pharmacy, has reelected its board of managers, with William T. Allen, former president of the Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., as president.

Other board members who will serve for the 1952-53 term are:—Vice-president, W. Edward Locke, Grant Drug Company, Richmond; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Milton L. Neuroth, Medical College of Virginia School of Pharmacy, Richmond; J. W. Roberts; W. B. F. Cole, and E. C. Robins, president of A. H. Robins Company, Richmond.

Foxboro Publishes pH Bulletin

Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., has published a booklet (430-1) reviewing pH theory and its practical application in industrial measurement and control. Featuring a step-by-step explanation of the units employed in the pH control cycle, the sixteen-page bulletin is illustrated to show instrument details, typical process applications and accessory equipment. Copies are available on request to Foxboro.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co. last week dedicated an exhibit of its history and current projects at the Detroit Historical Museum.

Smith, Kline & French has awarded a renewal of the Walter G. Karr Fellowship to Keith Killam, of its pharmacology laboratory.

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41 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
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11 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—504 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
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1,600 bgs, Beira
BEESWAX—30 pkgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Beira
15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BERGAMOT OIL—4 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Home & Colonial Inc, Rotterdam
BERYL ORE—1,440 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
250 bgs, Beira
BERYLLIUM ORE—333 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Capetown
8 dms, Beryllium Corp, Capetown
BILE, OX—30 dms, J M Rogers, Callao
BISMUTH—61 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Corp, Callao
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50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
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CARDAMOM—10 cs, Wm E Martin, London
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150 bgs, Wm C Borgers, Capetown
238 bgs, Wm H Muller & Co, Amsterdam
CASEIN—467 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Auckland
3,637 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
410 bgs, Auckland
CASTOR BEANS—3,554 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Calcutta
2,060 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Calcutta
CERIUM CHLORIDE—8 dms, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
1,000 bgs, Leghorn
5,008 bgs, Naples
CINNAMON QUILL—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CHOLIC ACID—18 dms, J M Rogers, Buenos Aires
CITRONELLA OIL—300 dms, American Union Transport, Hong Kong
60 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Hong Kong
CLOVE OIL—148 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
SPICE—200 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, London
COALTAR DYES—16 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—162 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
720 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Cebu
444 tons, E F Drew & Co, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Oslo
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
100 dms, Hanover Bank, Kristiansund
COLUMBITE ORE—83 bgs, Watson Geach, Singapore
40 bgs, Derby & Co, Beira
CORIANDER SEED—875 bgs, North American Continental Co, Casablanca
554 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
994 bgs, Casablanca
CORUNDUM ORE—6,881 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
COTTONSEED EXPELLERS—20,930 bgs, States Grain Corp, Buenos Aires
MEAL—4,372 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rosario
2,178 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Rosario
8,696 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rosario
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CUMIN SEED—522 bgs, General Foreign Sales Corp, Rotterdam
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
236 bgs, Rotterdam
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3,992 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
2,200 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
3,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
FUEL OIL—104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
95,263 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
123,097 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
61,515 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
108,641 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—13 cks, Wilson & Co, Auckland
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1 ck, Wilson & Co, Wellington
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606 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Amsterdam
100 dms, B Young & Co, London
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Algiers
1 dm, Kellys America Ltd, Matadi
GINGER ROOT—60 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
57 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
25 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
104 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kingston
716 bgs, Bank of America, Freetown
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GLYCERIN—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLUE, BONE—100 bgs, V H Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
FISH—10 bbls, Dixon Trading Corp, Kristiansund
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
50 bgs, C S Greene & Co, Colombo
584 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
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GYPSUM—20,592 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
8,940 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
18 cks, A Gusmer, London
HENNA LEAVES—37 bls, National City Bank, Port Sudan
HEXYLRESORCINOL—3 cs, Rotterdam
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
80 cbys, Rotterdam
25 cbys, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—40 cs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bls, Barranquilla
IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—2,200 bgs, Herlan Mdse Corp, Casablanca
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
134 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
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14 cs, National City Bank, Macassar
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MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
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342 bgs, Liverpool
NICKEL SULPHATE—15 cks, Wm H Hardy, London
25 cks, Amplex Chemical Co, London
NIGER SEED—66 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
NUTMEGS—95 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Macassar
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
1,050 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Sfax
25 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
OURICURY WAX—100 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Rio de Janeiro
100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—257 tons, Banque de Congo Belge, Matadi
PAPAIN—35 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PARACHLORMETACRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,880 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
480 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
400 bgs, Virchand Panchand, Cochin
320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
40 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
67 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
40 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
36 bgs, Leghorn
WHITE—14 bgs, Rotterdam
PERU BALSAM—6 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—244,296 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,949 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
206,235 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
105,154 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
455,687 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
25 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
533 bgs, Istanbul
POTASSIUM POLYACRYLATE — 10 cans, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—623 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
2,114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
378 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
123 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
QUASSIA CHIPS—76 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,078 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—500 flks, Interchange Commercial Corp, Barcelona
79 flks, Derby & Co, Lisbon
SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Joensson & Cross, Rijeka
OIL—5 bbls, Wb E Martin, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—123 bgs, Getz Bros, Singapore
53 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
870 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
83 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
2,600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
783 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—84 bls, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
SESAME SEED—276 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
133 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
134 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
134 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
2,643 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cristobal
1,833 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cristobal
333 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
658 bgs, American Halvah Products, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Oslo
SHELLAC—600 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
650 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Shuster, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
480 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs Montrose Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
SIENNA—76 bls, M Crumbacher, Leghorn
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
SODIUM ALGINATE—1 dm, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—1 dm, Karr Ellis Co, London
SPEARMINT OIL—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID POWDER—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
TALC—135 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—167 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
588 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Napier
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,800 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TARA PODS—609 bgs, Salaverry
TEAWASTE—109 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
435 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
TOLU, BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—80 bgs, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—52 dms, A V Berner & Co, Porto Alegre
89 dms, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
UMBER—300 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Larnaca
VALONIA CUPS—4,955 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
1,688 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—853 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Certified Extracts Inc, Papeete
30 cs, Girard Trust Co, Papeete
25 cs, Zink & Trieste, Papeete
10 cs, George Lueders & Co, Papeete
44 cs, J Manheimer, Havre
89 cs, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
135 cs, Tangier
59 cs, Marseilles
VEGETABLE GUM—40 dms, P Lorillard Co, London
WAX—36 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
VERMICULITE ORE—999 bgs, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE EXTRACT—498 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
WOOL GREASE — 28 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne

Baltimore

MANGANESE ORE—392 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Kobe

Boston

HOOF, HORNMEAL—600 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkenson Co, Santos

Los Angeles

CHILLIES, HONTAKA—55 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Hong Kong
NIGERIAN—80 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Liverpool
CLAY, BALL—2,000 bgs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fowey
BULK—2,685,000 lbs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fowey
COPRA—1,120,000 lbs, Copra Oil Co, Cebu
CAKE—6,715 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
FISHMEAL—2,414 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
MOLASSES—840.9 metric tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
POLLACKLIVER OIL—31 dms, National City Bank of New York, Yokohama
50 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Yokohama
SEEDLAC, SIAM — 210 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Laura Maersk, Bangkok
SODIUM NITRATE—9,980 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA—110 bgs, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—16 bbls, Grace National Bank, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Phila National Bank, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—515 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
8,990 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
BONE—509 bgs, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—18,293 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
2,205 bgs, Girard Trust Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—295 bgs, National City Bank, Napier
933 bgs, Auckland
CASTOR OIL—338 tons, Recife
CHINA CLAY—1,650 tons, English China Clay Corp, Fowey
1,380 tons, Papermakers Importing Co, Fowey
935 tons, Moore & Munger, Fowey
290 tons, J W Higman Co, Fowey
FUEL OIL—110,496 bbls, J M Patterson, Curacao
85,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
77,950 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
FLUORSPAR—1,251 tons, Durban
GYPSUM—6,192 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ILMENITE ORE—1,000 tons, Foote Mineral Co, Cochin
MENTHOL—50 cs, Chemical Bank, Santos
100 cs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
MILK POWDER—7,321 ctns, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,623 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
201,363 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
119,534 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
135,030 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
124,782 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
103,649 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Bank of America, Rejika
STEARIC ACID—224 bgs, Hardesty Chemical Co, Dublin
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Phila National Bank, Papette
WATTLE BARK—513 bls, Walvis Bay

San Francisco

BONE—1,800 bgs, Barranquilla
PHOSPHATE—100 tons, Chas Page & Co, Liverpool
CASTOR BEANS—884 bgs, La Union
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Manuban
150 tons, Cargill Inc, Manuban
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hondagua
350 tons, Cargill Inc, Hondagua
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
CAKE—300 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—89 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
COTTONSEED MEAL—986 bgs, La Union
DIVI-DIVI—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, La Union
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
50 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Otaru
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—450 bgs, Barcelona
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Gondrand Bros, Genoa

ACS Outlines Program

—Continued from page 7

Laboratories, Schenectady, N. Y., will preside.

"Sanitation and Disinfection" will be the title of a symposium led by Dr. Henry C. Marks, director of research of the Wallace & Tiernan Company, Belleville, N. J. This symposium, under the auspices of the division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry, will include a survey of sanitation in the food industry.

The division of agricultural and food chemistry will conduct several symposia including one on the formation and action of weed killers under the chairmanship of Professor Alden S. Crafts of the University of California department of botany. "Special Dietary Foods" will be the subject of another, led by Dr. James R. Wilson, secretary of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

Literature of Food Chemistry

Joint symposia will be held by the agriculture and food division with the division of chemical literature on "The Literature of Food Chemistry," under the chairmanship of Earl D. Stewart, chief chemist of Schwartz Laboratories, Inc., New York, with the division of sugar chemistry on the production of sugars by microorganisms, under the direction of Dr. L. A. Underkofler of Iowa State College; and with the division of colloid chemistry on "The Natural Plant Hyrocolloids" with Leonard Stoloff and Z. E. Keretsz in charge.

"The Potentials of Fertilizer Use for More Efficient Crop Production" will be the theme of a symposium conducted by the division of fertilizer and soil chemistry. A technical session on some of the properties of amino acids, proteins, and peptides will be sponsored by the division of biological chemistry. Cancer research problems encountered in the "Screening of Tumor-Inhibitory Substances" will be considered by the division of medicinal chemistry.

Petroleum Chemistry

A symposium on "The Unsolved Problems of the Petroleum Industry" will be held under the direction of Dr. W. J. Gruse of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, by the division of petroleum chemistry. Symposia will also be held by the division of analytical chemistry on accuracy in analytical work, by the division of cellulose chemistry on the size of cellulose molecules, by the division of gas and fuel chemistry on combustion and by the division of organic chemistry on organic phosphorus.

The division of history of chemistry, paint, varnish, and plastics chemistry, and physical and inorganic chemistry will also convene. Most of the divisional meetings will be held in the Convention Hall, but the Paint, Varnish and Plastics Division will meet in Haddon Hall and the division of polymer chemistry at the Chalfonte. The Traymore hotel will be general headquarters. Registration will open the afternoon of the fourteenth and technical sessions will start the following morning.

Trade Briefs

Henry A. Arnold, president of E. R. Squibb & Sons of Argentina, has been awarded the University of Colorado's Nelin medal for achievement in US and Latin American business, financial and diplomatic relations.

Granvil C. Kyker, head of the department of biochemistry and nutrition at the school of medicine of the University of Puerto Rico, has been appointed principal scientist of the medical division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Chemstrand Advances Miles, Transfers Towne to Decatur

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has announced the appointment of Dr. John B. Miles as textile development engineer for the research and development department, and the transfer of Robert W. Towne to Decatur, to become technical personnel superintendent. It was announced that Lewis T. Gifford will assist Mr. Towne, and that Robert B. Chapman has been named office manager for the administrative headquarters.

Dr. Miles will be in charge of projects dealing with development and use of "Acrilan" acrylic fiber, Chemstrand nylon and other new fibers. He is presently engaged in devolpment of "Acrilan" at Chemstrand's pilot plant at Marcus Hook, Pa. Dr. Miles was previously assistant secretary and technical director for Delaware Research & Development Corporation, New Castle, Del., and prior to that had served for twenty-one years in key positions in research and development of nylon for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Towne has been serving as field employment representative for Chemstrand. Previously, he had been with Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, for twenty years. Mr. Gifford was formerly associated with American Viscose Corporation for eight years as safety director and assistant personnel manager at Marcus Hook. Mr. Chapman had been manager for five years of the Student Union building at Michigan State Normal College.

Parke, Davis Names Two

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has announced the appointments of field managers for its Boston and Cincinnati branches. Horace L. Johnson has been named to the former office and Philip R. Marsh to the latter. Mr. Johnson joined Parke, Davis in 1941 as a medical service man in New Hampshire and later was assigned to similar work in the Boston area. Mr. Marsh became affiliated with the company in 1942 in a sales capacity, and has served with headquarters in Cleveland until his present appointment.

Blaw-Knox Safety Post Goes to Robert Luckey

Robert C. Luckey has been appointed safety engineer for the chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company. He will be responsible for the organization and administration of accident and fire prevention at the division's field construction projects. In addition, he will be available to project managers and construction superintendents as a consultant on special safety problems.

Mr. Luckey comes to the division with an extensive safety engineering background in powder plants, petroleum refining, Air Force ground safety, fire prevention and related phases of safety and security programs.

Kodak Offers Fellowships

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has offered fourteen fellowships to thirteen educational institutions in this country, and Tennessee Eastman Company, a division of Kodak at Kingsport, Tenn., has offered five fellowships to five institutions in the southeastern states. They are for study in the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering and physics. Each award provides $1,400, plus an allowance for tuition and fees.

Trade Briefs

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's aeronautical division is establishing a new jet engine laboratory.

Preston Furman was honored recently by Heyden Chemical Corporation executives upon completion of fifty years of continuous service with the company.

George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Rutgers University at the annual commencement exercises.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, has been awarded the Garcia Moreno medal for its medical aid to the people of Ecuador following the 1949 earthquake in that country.

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Eserine ☐
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Hyoscyamine ☐
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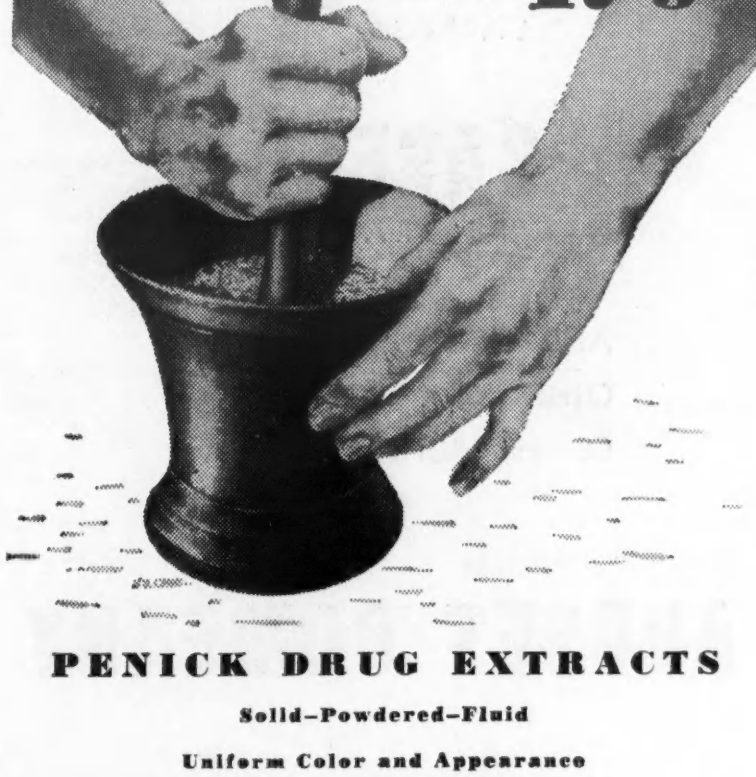
Physostigmine ☐
Picrotoxin ☐
Pilocarpine ☐
Podophyllin ☐
Powdered Extracts ☐
Quassin ☐
Rutin ☐
Sanguinarine ☐
Scammony Resin ☐
Scopolamine ☐
Solid Extracts ☐
Sparteine ☐
Strophanthin ☐
Strychnine ☐
Yohimbine ☐



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Our customers in the pharmaceutical industry have found through experience that the use of Penick Drug Extracts in their botanical formulations is "good business."

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"A Drug on the Market" of course is a thing no longer in demand. The expression has evolved from the practice among our forebears of attributing curative properties to nearly every new, unusual or difficult-to-obtain substance which could possibly be ingested. When the novelty of these substances wore off they ceased to be used as drugs and became unsaleable-drugs on the market.

None of Prentiss' botanicals are drugs on the market because our foreign and domestic stocks are of the highest purity. Another factor in the popularity of crude drugs from Prentiss is our practice of storing your purchases in our own warehouses until you need them. It pays to buy from a basic source of supply like Prentiss.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Fewer price changes developed last week than in the immediately previous period. The changes totaled twenty-seven of which twelve were advances and fifteen were declines. However, the changes weighed most heavily on downside and the market index fell 0.49 point to reach 98.53.

In botanical drugs, two advances and nine declines were reported. In condimental botanicals, there were ten advances and six reductions.

Important drug items showing declines were ergot, mandrake, and blood root. Other reductions came in materials of lesser importance and the advances came in low volume materials. In flavoring drugs, importance attached to four varieties of poppy seed, Czech and Spanish paprika, and French fennel seed, all of which were higher. Outstanding in the flavoring group reductions were the movements in Madagascar clove and vanilla beans.

Reports received from the domestic drug primary market indicated that great caution in buying was being exercised by the collectors. Buying this year takes the carryover stock into consideration to a degree greater than in recent years. To that end, the general level of prices offered pickers and diggers is lower than a year ago. Posted lists have been reduced in size through the elimination of not-wanted botanics.

To this writing, labor available for collection activities has been sufficient to bring in most of the seriously wanted drugs. Weather conditions have been mainly favorable. When the influences of prices offered workers, the amount of labor available, and growing as well as collection weather are combined, there is reason to think that the Winter consuming season will begin with dealers and collectors holding inventories of definitely conservative size. Subnormal, in fact.

It is for the above reasons that dealers urge consumers to make their requirements known now, together with the prices they are disposed to pay. If that is done, no shortage in stocks is apt to exist in the consuming season of 1952-1953. If it is not done and consumers rely on dealers to carry full stocks of the general line of botanicals, all the disappointments that stock shortage and advancing prices can cause may be expected because the present buying program of dealers could result in stocks being below an expanded demand.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market showed a tendency to strengthen and some quarters did raise minimum quotations 5c. per pound. Others tended so to do but, at the end of last week, the market was still $1.40 to $1.75 per pound.

Fir—A steadier price position seemed to have developed; at least, no further reduction was made and the market held at $34 to $35 per gallon for Canadian balsam. Oregon balsam remained in the complete price stabilization prevailing for many weeks at $2.35 to $3.25 per gallon, according to seller.

Barks

Cocillana—Replacements have not been obtained at a cost likely to find reflection in local quotations at an early date. Coverage of Winter needs may affect spot prices eventually.

Sassafras—Stocks of new crop goods were reported showing a fairly satisfactory stock accumulation and at the present time the qualities received at the warehouses have been pleasing to primary market dealers in some instances.

Beans

Vanilla—Lack of substantial buying continued to make spot quotations unsettled and some shading of prices established Bourbon beans at $3.65 to $3.25 per pound; Mexican, whole, $3.50 to $3.75; cuts, $2.75 to $3. According to reports believed to have originated in Mexico and reaching the spot through London advices, the Mexican crop in 1951-52 yielded 140,000 kilos, well above the 1950-51 output of 96,000 but under the 153,852 kilos produced in the preceding year. However, the Banco de Comercio Exterior believes that the rapid fall in the New York price of the beans may result in an economic crisis in the growing regions of Mexico and could put an end to vanilla cultivation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Black Indian hemp root, 5c. per lb.
Lady's slipper root, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Fennel seed, French, futures, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Czech, 3c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 2¾c. per lb.
Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 2¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Beth root, 5c. per lb.
Blood root, 5c. per lb.
Blueflag root, 5c. per lb.
Cranesbill root, 15c. per lb.
Culvers root, 5c. per lb.
Ergot, 75c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 9c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombasa, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, French, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 10c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 50c. per lb.
cuts, 45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
98.53	98.99†	....	116.26

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Chamomile—Jobbing demand made up most of trade last week and the business was done at comparatively steady prices. Stocks seemed sufficient for considerably more than current needs and new crop flowers should be available in Europe at no distant date.

Malva—Stocks were not unduly abundant and the tendency of prices last week appeared to be toward steadier position and less shading of prices even under competition.

Gums

Arabic—Primary market conditions tended to strengthen prices but local stocks versus spot demand offset that tendency so far as it finding reflection in quotations on prompt delivery gum. Conditions here still favored buyers.

Tragacanth—The political situation in the Near East is not conducive to normal commercial intercourse. However, any possible strengthening of shipment prices was a matter for future development since consumption in this country has been and still was very light last week and the mere turning out of a ministry and its restoration next day seemed a development which consumers and importers alike in this market take in stride without getting very excited at any time.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis—The domestic plantings are said to have made fairly satisfactory progress though what may be the result on alkaloidal content of the extreme temperatures during the past fortnight remains to be developed. Said content is, after all, the most important end result of the crop.

Henbane—Spot stocks were said not to be over abundant and that fact alone could be responsible for the current strength of local quotations. Demand was strictly routine.

Lobelia—So far as can be judged this early in the Summer, a fair sized crop is in prospect. Defining spot prices clearly and on a firm basis must await the result of collection in the domestic primary market.

Rosemary—French leaves were reduced to 10c. to 10½c. per pound in a slow, strictly jobbing market that was also being affected by slightly more favorable replacement prices.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Easing and lowering of new crop prices in Europe have not stimulated consumer interest to the point of buying substantial quantities. The spot market lacked firm orders last week despite the fact that quotations were down to the basis of $3.75 to $4 per pound according to seller and quantity. It may be recalled that during the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

confidence

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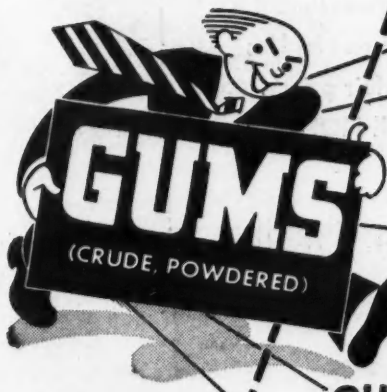

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period July, 1948-July, 1949, the price averaged about $1.40 and in 1947 it sold down as low as 90c. Hence, the current price is still substantially above previously normal values.

Roots

Aletris—New crop has yet to bring a further reduction in spot quotations but there is plenty of time for such a development to come in the event of new crop being well collected at lower cost to the dealers.

Beth—Inactivity of buyers was pronounced and spot quotations turned up lower at 40c. to 41c. per pound. There seemed to be no reason why new crop collection should be stimulated.

Black Indian Hemp—Withdrawal of some goods that had been offered at virtual cost in the recent past caused spot prices to advance nominally to 60c. to 61c. per pound. Very little interest in the item was expected at that level.

Blood—Delivery of new crop collections at fairly attractive prices to the collectors permitted a further reduction in spot prices, this time to the basis of 55c. to 56c. per pound.

Blueflag—Stocks were ample in size and few collectors seemed to desire a rise in new crop collections this year. Local quotations were lower on the basis of 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Cranesbill—Spot offerings had been made in some instances at virtual cost because of a desire to liquidate holdings. Such goods were no longer on the market and prices reported at 40c. to 41c. per pound more adequately reflected first costs plus a warranted profit on this low volume item.

Culvers—Quotations were lower at 60c. to 61c. per pound without bringing a rise in consumer interest in this root. Stocks were plentiful, consuming requirements being considered. Source prices were relatively low.

Goldenseal—Whole root when offered on a guaranteed test basis was around $3 per pound but buyers willing to take untested, unguaranteed material could readily find sellers around $2.50 per pound. Return of normal consumption could change that aspect of affairs quickly.

Lady's Slipper—Stocks formerly available as low as $1.40 per pound have been removed from the market. Few dealers had spot stocks and when available $1.70 per pound was being asked. Because of the small consuming outlet, some primary market buying prices this year are fifty percent below last year.

Mandrake—Country prices have declined sufficiently to permit the New York price to be dropped to the basis of 34c. to 35c. per pound. For the most part, buyers were holding aloof to permit country prices to sink as much as possible.

Seeds

Celery—French seed now afloat to this market was quoted at 38c. per pound. Practically no spot delivery seed was available. Indian seed now afloat was quoted at 28c. per pound and some due in August was named at 26c. Again, little spot stock was in hand.

Coriander—Prices have steadier without benefit of much spot demand. It remained within jobbing limits last week.

Cumin—Sellers awaited revival of export inquiries without which price movement toward higher levels could not be expected. Quotations lacked any change whatsoever last week.

Dill—Dewhiskered material sold readily at 12½c. to 13c. per pound when buyers needed spot goods. Natural seed was priced at 11c. to 11½c.

Mustard—English yellow was higher at 13c. to 15c. per pound, the range covering differences in quality. Some Japanese yellow was available at 10c. to 10¼c. Domestic growers in Montana continued to quote unchanged prices on contracts calling for late Summer delivery.

Poppy—Crop prospects were said to be poor in Holland and that fact has caused all varieties of this seed to advance on spot. Quotations were as follows late last week: Czech and Polish seed, 15½c. per pound. Dutch seed, 16½c. Turkish, if available, was nominally 15½c.

Spices

Cassia—All prices held steady. Stocks of China and Saigon spice were very low

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and cannot be raised. Fair quantities of Batavia spice were in hand.

Clove—Madagascar spice were available in slightly larger quantities and competition brought price shading to $1.23 to $1.24 per pound. Zanzibars remained scarce and strong at $1.27—a virtually nominal price.

Ginger—Lack of demand and desire of Jamaica to reduce stocks kept prices weak on all varieties of this root. However, open change in quotations on African and Nigerian root did not develop. No. 2 Jamaican root was 20c. but 18c. was quoted on an August shipment. Spot No. 3 was down to 18c. and August shipment was 16c.

Mace—West Indian material was advanced to 84c. per pound. Siauw No. 1 remained very firm at 88c. to 89c.

Paprika—Czech pepper was advanced to 26c. to 27c. per pound and Spanish material was upped to 33c. to 35c.

Pepper—Less activity was noted in the market last week. Spot black pepper sold at $1.84 to $1.85 per pound, being up slightly from closing prices on the previous Friday. When that spot price prevailed, afloats were noted at $1.68; July shipment, $1.66; and August shipment, $1.57.

Arrivals of interior stocks at India shipment ports were said not to be large. Heavy sales of July contracts in India may cause a rise in buying in that country in order to meet commitments.

Friday prices on black pepper were: Spot, $1.85 per pound; afloats, August arrival, $1.65 to $1.66; July shipment, $1.60 to $1.61, and August shipment, $1.50 to $1.51.

FDA Made Twenty-Four Drug Seizures During June

Seizures of thirty-five carloads of "pink wheat" contaminated with a poisonous mercury compound were approved in June and July, the Food and Drug Administration announced July 25. The wheat had been treated for seed and later mixed good wheat and shipped for food use when weather conditions prevented farmers from planting as much as planned. The pink color was derived from the chemical compound.

Wheat is inspected in freight cars, and therefore any lots containing the poison can be readily detected before they are used in making either human or animal food products. The seizures, totaling about 3,500,000 pounds, were made in Duluth, Minn., and St. Cloud, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.

June was the first month of enforcement of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938 when the volume of food seized because of contamination with a poisonous chemical exceeded that of filthy and decomposed items, which annually account for 70 to 80 percent of all food seizures.

In June, 657,298 pounds of filthy and decomposed foods were removed from interstate channels in forty-four seizure actions. Largest in volume were nearly 200,000 pounds of sugar which had become defiled by insects and rodents during storage, and 139,616 pounds of decomposed frozen strawberries in thirty-two pound cans. For the month, food seizures totaled seventy-two, drugs and dietary items twenty-four, and devices five.

Schering Names Hershberg, Papa Joint Research Heads

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced the appointments of Dr. E. B. Hershberg, a cortisone expert, and Dr. Dominick Papa, co-inventor of "Chlor-Trimeton," to the posts of co-directors of scientific research. The appointments came, it was said, as a result of Schering's extension of its research program into new fields of physical, and analytical chemical research, in addition to biochemical, microbiological and pharmacological studies.

Dr. Hershberg adds the co-directorship to his duties as director of Schering's natural products research department. Joining Schering in 1945, Dr. Hershberg reorganized the production of sex hormones, resulting in higher yields, increased "through put" and lower costs.

Dr. Papa, who retains his post as director of Schering's synthetic medicinal research department, is a veteran of twelve years in the company's research laboratories. He also directs Schering's patent program.

Squibb Medical Posts To Console, Culbertson

Announcement of the appointments of Dr. Arthur D. Console to head the domestic department of clinical investigation and of Dr. James T. Culbertson to head the company's department of medical services has been made by Dr. Geoffrey W. Rake, medical director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Dr. Console, who has been associated with Squibb since 1951 as associate medical director, will coordinate clinical investigation of new drugs and medicinals undertaken by the company in cooperation with leading medical institutions and hospitals.

Dr. Culbertson, an associate medical director with Squibb since 1950, will have responsibility for the medical literature prepared by the company on its products for the medical, drug and allied professions.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Harry C. Ehrmantraut, chemist for the Toni Company, Chicago, has been appointed a research biochemist at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

Harry A. Kimbriel, vice-president in charge of marketing of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, has been elected to the steering committee of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, succeeding Earl S. Retter, also a Lilly vice-president.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued to display a great deal of weakness, according to observers. There has been a noticeable lack of buying by consumers with the result that prices continued to decline. In many cases, it was pointed out, the prices quoted on the spot market did not truly reflect the situation at replacement centers. It was believed that, should the demand pick up in the near future, there might be a reversal in the trend of prices. During the past week only lemongrass oil showed an advance in price. This was a partial recovery from the slump in which that item found itself last month. Reductions occurred in the quotations for pennyroyal, sandalwood and spearmint oils. The various citronella oil derivatives, influenced by the weakness of the oil, moved down still further. Anethol and anisic aldehyde were also offered at more attractive prices. The price index declined some 0.14 point to 179.81.

It was quite fortunate for consumers of the scarce anise oil that anethol was in such a favorable position. The natural oil has become almost nonexistent on the spot market with the source of supply cut off by government embargo. The aromatic chemical, on the other hand, was freely available at prices which have been steadily declining. This should do much to alleviate the tightness in the market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, lemongrass, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anethol, 7c. per lb.
Anisic aldehyde, 10c. per lb.
Citronellol, 5c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 10c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb.
Oil, pennyroyal, 30c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
179.81	179.95	....	211.76

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Despite the fact that the duty on this Russian material has been increased to 25 percent, the spot position remained quite weak. Quotations were made at the rather low level of $3.30 to $4.25 per pound. Buying interest was none too great. Replacements were obtainable from time to time and supplies were quite adequate.

Anise — From all indications, stocks were slowly diminishing and might soon reach the point of complete depletion on the local market. There did not seem to be any chance of obtaining replacements from the Chinese source, although it has been reported that supplies there were quite large. As long as the war in Korea continues, it is probable that the embargo on Red China will continue. There were still several spot quotations at $1.90 per pound, but elsewhere in the market, the price of the oil has risen to $2.20 to $2.35 per pound. Suppliers were counting on anethol to help alleviate the shortage created in the market.

Bergamot—Supplies of the natural oil have been coming to this market more regularly in the past few weeks, according to the trade. However, the prices which must be paid for the oil remained far too high for many consumers to pay and they have continued to use the artificial oil, which has been plentiful throughout the shortage of Italian oil. Price quotations for natural oil were firm at $15 to $16.50 per pound. Those for the artificial oil were held at $2.90 to $5.25 per pound.

Bois de Rose—No change has occurred in this market. The floor price in Brazil remained the same, making it unlikely that there would be more than a few cents fluctuation at any time. On spot there were still fairly good stocks which were built up early in the year and prices remained at $4.15 to $4.70 per pound. Demand was reported to be moderate, many consumers having stocked up earlier.

Cassia—Like anise oil, this material has been growing steadily scarcer for lack of replacement from the usual source, which is China. This oil was rather short before the embargo went into effect, and is, thus, quite tight at this time. However, the demand has not been too great recently and the small remaining stocks have met needs.

Cedarleaf—The market was generally stable, according to dealers. There has been little call for the oil in recent weeks and spot supplies have been ample. Replacements were currently obtainable from the country. However, prices being asked for shipment were quite firm and spot quotations held steady at $2.30 to $2.75 per pound.

Citronella—The slump in prices for all varieties appeared to have been halted for the present. Quotations for Ceylon oil were steady at 68c. to $1.05 a pound. The Java-type oil remained at 52c. to $1 per pound. Some dealers have strengthened their prices by a few cents, but the market continued to be a very easy one. Stocks were very large because of big shipments received recently. A fairly good interest was shown in the oil which was offered at the lowest level in many years.

Clove—A slight decline occurred in the price of the spice recently. This was a hopeful sign, although it continued to be extremely scarce and still exorbitantly high-priced. The oil was offered by only a few dealers and prices were far above the normal level, being about twice the price quoted a year ago. No immediate relief was expected. Leaf oil continued to be available at prices of $1.70 to $2.90 per pound and found a good deal of interest among consumers.

Dillweed—Although there were abundant supplies of this oil throughout the past year, the recent seasonal increase in demand has greatly reduced the stocks, according to dealers. The next crop comes due in September. Until that time there will be no new material to replace the depleted stocks. Nevertheless, there was still enough material available to cover the needs of users for the present. Prices, which have been quite low for the past several months, remained unchanged. One offer was made at $3.60 per pound, while the rest of the market stood at $3.75 to $4.05 per pound.

Eucalyptus—It has been reported that there was a great deal of fluctuation in the prices quoted from the various sources for this material. Australia has not made many offers as yet, but there were fairly good quotations received from Spain and Portugal. On spot, there has been very little call for the oil, although it was expected that demand would pick up toward the end of the Summer. Spot quotations remained unchanged with 70-75 percent grade selling between 95c. and $1.40 per pound and 80-85 percent grade at $1.10 to $1.50 per pound.

Geranium — There was a noticeable weakness seen in this market. Buying interest has been lagging and supplies have been built up to a rather comfortable size. Replacements were readily available and spot quotations held unchanged at $13.50 to $17.50 per pound for Bourbon oil and $14 to $26 for the less plentiful Algerian material.

Ginger—Continuing to be soft, this market reflected the weakness in the spice market. Supplies were quite adequate for any expected demand and prices remained easy at $15 to $18.50 per pound. Only a mild interest was shown in the item.

Grapefruit—No relief was seen in the tight situation surrounding this oil. There were extremely small quantities to be had anywhere and considerably more material could be used than was available. A single offer existed at $2.25 per pound, but others ranged to $2.75 a pound.

Lavender—Reports from the growing areas in France have indicated that there has been a very dry growing season there and that it promised a smaller production than was expected. This would most probably result in a strengthening of prices asked for shipment. For the present, however, the spot market remained easy. Stocks on hand were comfortable and prices continued to be comparatively low and, in some cases, lower than the shipping price. Spike oil was without special feature. Supplies were plentiful and replacements offered quite freely from Spain at unchanged prices.

Lemon—This continued to be very tight with demand greater than available stocks. Californian oil was priced quite firmly between $5.85 and $6 per pound, depending upon producer. Offers of oil from Italy were rather limited, according to observers. Good oil remained at an extremely high level, although there were more generous offers of the low quality material which purchasers approached with great caution. Quotations were steady at $5.85 to $10.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—There has been a marked recovery from the weakness which was displayed by this material during the past month. Prices have risen gradually and last week stood at $1.45 to $1.70 per pound. This was an additional advance of 10c. per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pound in the minimum quotation. Stocks were fairly large and replacements were offered in good quantity from the origin. Demand has been rather active, a fact which has helped to strengthen the market.

Lime—The producing season was currently underway both in Mexico and the West Indies. No report has been available concerning the success of the crop. However, it has been reported that the prices being asked for the new material were extremely high. Observers in the trade stated that they would probably follow the usual trend of starting high and gradually settling to a more normal level as the season proceeds. On spot, there were very limited stocks at rather firm prices and buying interest was quite good.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Very little interest was being shown in this South American oil, according to observers. With camphor oil. s.g. 1.070, readily available at considerably lower prices, this firm item became less desirable. The floor price which was being enforced in Brazil made it difficult for the sellers of the oil to meet the competition of lower priced alternate oils.

Orange—The supply picture of this market was considerably easier than was the case two months ago. There appeared to be good quantities of oil available from both Californian and Floridian sources. The former was priced from $1.80 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand. The latter could be had at $1.80 to $2.25 per pound. Demand has continued to be active and the market was in a rather healthy state.

Patchouli—While the spot situation of this oil continued to be extremely weak, it has been reported that some new strength was indicated in the quotations made from the source for replacement. Just how far that would get was a matter of conjecture. Dealers have had large stocks for many months and have offered them at bargain prices without arousing much interest among consumers. It was not likely that the higher prices asked for shipment would carry much weight.

Pennyroyal—One supplier was able to offer the imported oil at a reduction of 30c. per pound last week. This moved the minimum quotation down to $2 per pound, the lowest level in many years. The material was in ample supply both on spot and at the source and was freely offered for shipment at attractive prices.

Peppermint—The new crop will be ready for market later in August, according to the trade. Until that time, it was said, there will not be any large quantities of oil available. It was also reported that much of the remaining carryover from last year was of questionable quality. The demand has been rather light and prices have continued at the recently reduced level of $6.80 to $7.85 per pound for natural oil and $7.40 to $8.30 for the redistilled material.

Petitgrain—While it has been reported that there were some confusing circumstances concerning the primary market, there continued to be offers through Argentina of rather good quantities of oil at attractive prices. The floor price which the Paraguayan government has imposed upon the market did not seem to be too forceful and quotations were sometimes made below that level. On spot the oil was offered at $2.65 to $3.25 per pound.

Rosemary—The spot situation was untroubled and there appeared to be enough oil available to cover the needs of consumers at prices which remained rather easy. The new crop was on its way to market and prices for shipment were said to be easing. It was reported that Spain had a good growing season with no drought and crops should provide a good yield.

Sage—New crop of Dalmatian oil was expected in the near future and observers in the trade expected it to bring some reduction in price. While the price of this material has dropped to about half the level it was at last year, it remained far too high for many consumers. It was currently being offered at $10.20 to $10.75 per pound on spot. The Spanish oil remained a steady item at the much lower price of $1 to $1.40 per pound.

Sandalwood—A decline of 50c. per pound occurred in the minimum quotation of this oil on spot, placing the range of quotations at $9 to $13.50 per pound. It was reported that there has been some easing in the prices at auctions of logs in India. This should help to keep the spot market fairly easy. Demand has been rather mild recently and supplies were comfortably ample.

Spearmint—A surprising drop of 10c. per pound was reported in the minimum quotation of this tight oil last week. This placed the material at $8.15 to $9 per pound. The new crop was almost ready for the market, but prices were reported to be very firm. According to members of the trade, it was feared that the demand this year would again exceed the available supply. Thus, from all indications, the market will continue to be firm and somewhat tight.

Vetiver—The tone of this market was found to be slightly firmer. Nevertheless, prices remained unchanged and supplies on the spot market were fairly good. Demand has been limited because of the high

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cost of material. The primary market continued to be very strong.

Wormseed—Virtually none of this material was to be found on spot or in the country at this time. The very small remaining stocks held by a few suppliers were priced quite firmly at the high level of $8.50 to $9 per pound. It was reported that the new crop will be late this year. Also, while the acreage devoted to the material was increased, the growing area has had a dry season and no additional yield was expected. All quotations from the country were found to be moving higher.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Last week brought a drop of 7c. per pound in the lowest quotation for the NF quality of this aromatic. This brought the market down to $1.20 to $1.60 per pound. Stocks of the material were quite ample and a pick up of interest was noted now that anise oil has become scarce.

Anisic Aldehyde—Having been rather dull throughout the past year, this market exhibited some further weakness when prices declined 10c. per pound to a new range of $2.35 to $2.80 per pound. Abundant supplies were available and they aroused only a small interest among consumers.

Citronellol—In keeping with the ease of the citronella oil market, this derivative dropped an additional 5c. per pound last week. It was quoted at $2.05 to $2.45 per pound. Stocks were large and prices were at the lowest level in many years.

Geraniol—Another of the citronella oil derivatives, this material was quite easy as to supply and price. The minimum quotation was further reduced last week to $1.55 per pound, a decline of 10c. per pound. As long as the oil market continues to be weak, the derived aromatics will be low-priced and plentiful.

Hydroxycitronellal—The price of this material reached a new low at $5.80 per pound last week, a reduction of 20c. per pound. It was freely offered at prices which were attractive to consumers. As a citronella oil derivative, it was expected to remain easy.

Bids Wanted

Acid, 2,067 gals. tech. (muriatic) hydrochloric, Red River Arsenal, Texarkana, Tex., inv. 7-T, Aug. 6.

Carbon, 4½ tons activated carbon, Chicago Chemical Procurement Dist., 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., inv. CML-3, July 31.

Drugs and Chemicals, Procurement Office, Oklahoma City Air Material Area, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla., 100 bots. high purity silver cyanide, inv. 15, Aug. 1; 6,075 lbs. agent wetting alkyl aryl sulphonate, 1,757 lbs. chloroform, inv. 16, Aug. 1; Purchasing and Contracting Office, March AFB, Calif., 160 tons hydrated lime, 60 tons soda ash, inv. 3, Aug. 6; Dallas Chemical Procurement Dist., Dallas, Tex., 77,600 lbs. baking soda, inv. 4, Aug. 7; 19,230 lbs. potassium bicarbonate, inv. 3, Aug. 5; Purchasing Office, Chemical Corps, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., 25 lbs. lithium chloride, tech., inv. 2, Aug. 12; 325 gals. disinfectant, inv. 3, Aug. 12; Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37, Pa.; 6,400 lbs. cyanide eggs, sodium, 1-oz. balls, inv. 43, Aug. 7; 3,000 lbs. polyvinyl chloride, inv. 50, Aug. 8; Procurement Div., Supply Service, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., 552 1-lb. bots. benzene, 2,640 10-lb. cns. barium sulphate, 324 ¼-lb. bots. ammonium sulphate, 1,752 1-lb. bots. hydrochloric acid, 768 ¼-pt. bots. hydriodic acid, 384 bots. homatropine hydrobromide, 2,284 1-lb. bots. neutral formaldehyde solution, 7,200 1-lb. bots. dextrose, 252 1-oz. bots. codeine phosphate, 168 1-oz. bots. caprylic alcohol, 288 ¼-lb. bots. normal butyl alcohol, inv. A-16, Aug. 5; 4,896 pkgs. paraffin, 1,428 tubes wax bone, 192 cakes white wax, 288 bxs. boric acid opthalmic ointment, 600 bots. benzoin compound, 600 bots. triasyn B capsules, 216 bots. oleovitamin A, 800 bxs. histamine phosphate injection, inv. A-17, Aug. 6; 672 bots. pine needle oil dwarf, 576 bots. cedar oil, 564 cns. castor oil, 2,304 jars wool fat, 720 cns., 180 dms. glycerin, 8,520 bots. strong ammonia solution, inv. A-18, Aug. 11.

Paint, Procurement Office, Oklahoma City Air Material Area, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla., 400 gals. exterior oil paint, inv. 14, Aug. 1; Purchasing and Contracting Office, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arsenal, Ark., 1,100 gals. ready-mixed paint, 2,000 gals. lacquer enamel, inv. 5, Aug. 8; Fed. Reformatory, Bureau of Prisons, Petersburg, Va., 32 gals. interior gloss enamel, 32 gal. undercoat, inv. 9-5573, Aug. 5; Purchase Section, Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 7th and D sts. S.W., Washington 25, D. C., 1,000 gals. floor and deck enamel, 750 gals. exterior paint, 400 gals. asphalt varnish, inv. 3G-16212-R, about Aug. 4; Fed. Supply Service, GSA, Region 2, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y., 1,320 gals. interior white gloss enamel, inv. NY-3B-39395, about July 31; 146 cns. primer paint for galv. or zinc surfaces, inv. NY-3B-39411, about Aug. 5; Fed. Supply Service, GSA, WJW Bldg., 1375 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio, 50 1-gal. cns. white lead base paint, 100 5-gal. cns. tint base paint, 500 lbs. pigment for paint, 400 5-gal. cns. flat wall paint, 931 gals. gum spirits turpentine, 125 gals. steam-distilled wood turpentine, 200 1-gal. cns. varnish, paste, inv. WCL-204, Aug. 6.

Silica, 440 gals. colloidal silica, Veterans Adm. Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y., inv. 31, Aug. 1.

Silver Cyanide, 200 bots., Purchasing and Contracting Office, Warner-Robins Air Material Area, Robins AFB, Ga., inv. 4040-Q, July 31.

Wax, 3,100 cns. wax paste, 1,160 ctns. liquid wax, inv. NY-3B-39389, about July 31.

SKF Labs Adds Chamberlain

Dr. Robert E. Chamberlain has joined the research and development laboratories of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, as a senior microbiologist. In this capacity, Dr. Chamberlain will assist R. J. Ferlauto, microbiology section head, in the handling and planning of the development phases of the microbiology section's work.

Heyden Sees New Uses In Therapy for 'Parasepts'

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has forecast wide, new uses for its "Parasepts," esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid, in the treatment of side effects of antibiotic therapy.

"Recent clinical research has demonstrated that 'Parasepts' have unique effectiveness in controlling fungus-type infections such as monoliasis which frequently occur with antibiotic therapy," it was stated by John P. Remensnyder, company president. Heyden is the largest producer of esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid, an effective non-toxic preservative for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Methyl and propyl "Parasepts" (methyl paraben USP and propyl paraben USP) already are being added to various formulations of aureomycin.

Magnus Heads NYC Traffic Group

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Inc., New York, has been named president of the Citizens Traffic Safety Board, a newly-formed organization which will try to initiate traffic improvements in New York City and serve as a "watchdog" group over the Police and Traffic Departments of that city. Modeled after similar groups in Detroit, Pittsburgh and Chicago, the new organization has pledges of $250,000 to get the undertaking started. Stanley C. Howe, president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, is one of three vice-presidents of the group.

Protective Coatings Materials

Argentine casein advanced again last week, under pressure of tightened import quotas in this country and the holding up of export licenses by the Argentine government. Spot stocks were hard to find. There was some optimism, however, that both the United States and Argentine governments would have to take steps to ease the situation before long.

Dry colors prices were due to be increased August 1, it was reported. Meanwhile, demand was called quite good, and supply was high enough to take care of it. Seasonal influences were still affecting the market for lead pigments. Zinc oxides were moving well, having started to pick up two months ago, which was the time a normal summer slump might have been expected. Diatomaceous earth was in a tight supply position.

In the synthetic resins field, alkyds, maleics, melamines and urea-formaldehydes were in an improved position on demand. Consumers, it was said, had allowed their inventories to drop pretty low and had to replenish them in order to take care of new business. Pure and modified phenolics were freely available except for one grade of the pure.

Natural gums business was slow on the whole. There was some inquiry for future business but most trading was being done on a hand-to-mouth basis for immediate use. Prices here and abroad were firm. Supply was ample for present ordering, although it was said that a sudden pick-up might bring with it some pinches. Shellac was uneventful, both here and at the source. One importer was of the opinion that prices could be held at present levels if buyers here did not "chase" the Indian market.

Graphite was said to be moving very well, despite the season. The television tube industry and government work were requiring considerable amounts. Lecithin continued to move at normal levels, with easing in demand from some industries being equalized by increases from others.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Casein, Argentine, 1¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
88.49	88.49	....	100.02

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Cobalt Oxide—Production in May amounted to 82,250 pounds, as compared to 80,150 pounds in the previous month, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in May stood at 84,335 pounds, while during the month of April they were at 62,820 pounds. Stocks at the end of May amounted to 106,795 pounds, while at the end of April they were 108,880 pounds.

Dry Colors—Demand was said to be quite good, while supply was high enough to take care of it. It was announced that there will be increases in prices August 1.

Lead Pigments—Seasonal influences continued, with the result that demand was on the slow side. Prices held at recently established levels and supply was adequate for any ordinary requirements of consumers.

Zinc Oxides—Demand was said to be very good in one quarter, with the pickup that started two months ago still prevailing. It was said that there was a better tone all around in the market. Despite the increase in demand, there was enough supply available to take care of all normal orders. Prices showed no change from recent levels.

May production of zinc oxide declined 7 percent to 13,747 short tons, or to the lowest monthly rate of output since January 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks at producers' plants gained 5 percent, to 31,980 tons, or to the highest monthly level since December 1942. Inventories of lead-free increased 9 percent, whereas stocks of leaded declined 2 percent.

Output of lead-free in May totaled 11,212 tons. Production of leaded was 2,535 tons compared with 2,724 tons produced in April. Total shipments of 12,279 tons of zinc oxide were 23 percent below the April total. Sales of leaded were 16 percent lower than in April and lead-free shipments declined 24 percent. Lead-free shipments were the smallest since December 1949.

Fillers and Extenders

Diatomaceous Earth—A strike affecting one producer brought with it last week a shortness in the supply of this material. The entire east coast found stocks hard to get. Demand, in the meantime, was high, with consumers doing a good deal of searching around for material. Even before the strike tightened up the supply the demand had been running at a good and steady level.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand was somewhat better than it had been, and was now said to be holding at a pretty good level. One of the reasons for the pickup, it was reported, was that consumer inventories were fairly low at this time. Although there were no price changes recently, it was said that if there should be any they would probably be on the up side.

Maleics—Supply was at a good level and could accommodate the normal requirements of the trade comfortably. A pretty good demand prevailed, largely as a result of recent pickups which were, at least in part, due to the fact that consumer inventories had been allowed to drop and needed replenishing promptly to take care of any new business. Prices were holding at their previously established levels.

Melamines—An improvement over that of the recent past was noted in the market for these materials last week, stemming mostly from the fact that consumers were not carrying any great amounts of stock on hand and were required to make purchases to keep up their working inventories. Supply was sufficiently high to take care of the wants of the trade without any pinch. There were no changes reported in the price structure.

Phenolics—These materials were free as to supply except for one grade of the pure, it was reported, while the modifieds were said to be heavy on the market. Demand was better than it had been and the price structure was firm at its previously established levels.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Prices were firm and it was said that if there should be any changes they would probably be increases. Demand was reported to be pretty good at this time, with a pickup noted in the recent past. Consumer inventories were not high and it was said that this was one of the reasons for the better demand, since any pickup in request that consumers felt was immediately reflected in demand. There was no difficulty with the supply situation, for there was enough material available to take care of consumer wants without any difficulty.

Natural Resins

There was some inquiry for future delivery of gums, but most of the interest centered on goods that were wanted for immediate use. The buying was generally on a hand-to-mouth basis. At least part of the reason for this was the season, for the hot summer weather was not conducive to any great activity, and there were a number of plants shut down for vacations. Firmness was apparent in prices both here and abroad, it was said, and the opinion was offered that postings would probably not go down any further at this time. Enough material was available here and at the source to take care of the normal requirements of the market without difficulty, although it was said that if there should be a sudden upswing to the demand there might be some pinch for stocks here before additional supplies could be shipped in. Shipping was not presenting any problems right now, although some vessels were making more stops than they had formerly, and were consequently slower in arriving.

Shellac—Prices held at unchanged levels last week. One source stated that if buyers in the United States were careful about their purchasing and did not

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table is from the Bureau of Census, indicating total factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer in May as compared to April.

	May	*April
Total sales.....	$126,775,000	$124,670,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer...	82,088,000	80,383,000
Industrial sales, total...	44,687,000	44,287,000
Paint and varnish..	34,277,000	33,782,000
Lacquer	10,410,000	10,505,000

* Revised.

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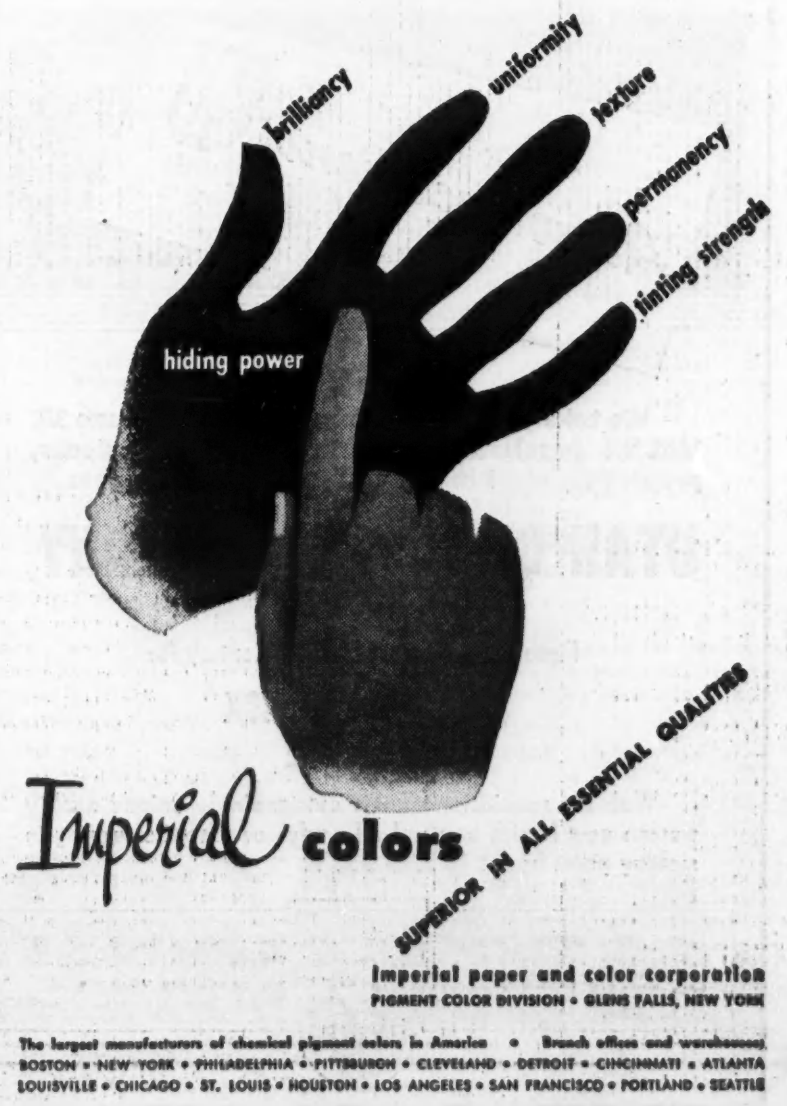
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"chase" the India market they could probably keep prices at current levels. There was a good amount of material in India at the present time. One importer stated that the India market had firmed up a little, while another regarded it as somewhat on the soft side. Still a third importer said that there had been fluctuations in India, but not of sufficient degree to affect the market in this country.

Demand was quiet, although it was not down from the levels of recent weeks. Part of the reason for this was vacation shutdowns and the expected sluggishness in business brought about by the hot weather. Supply in this country was strong enough to accommodate current requirements without any difficulty.

Naval Stores

Portugal's trade with Europe in naval stores has been affected by that country's position in the European Payments Union, as the Bank of Portugal has about $66,000,000 frozen there and usable only as the surplus is reduced. Exporters, it is said, are anxious to find new markets not affected by the EPU problem, but the opportunities are limited by the same factors which have operated in the past.

Although production of naval stores in Portugal in January and February of this year was running at a slightly higher rate than in the comparable months of 1951, it was still considered too early to estimate the year's output accurately, according to trade reports.

German importers of naval stores can obtain dollar exchange by purchasing from the United States, but when shipping costs and the premium for dollars are added to the original price of the United States product, the competing Greek industry may have an advantage, according to reports from abroad. However, the reputation of United States naval stores continues high on the German market.

Dipentene—Production in June, according to figures released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 2,160 fifty-gallon barrels, while the figure for the previous month was 3,760 barrels. During the month of June a year ago the output came to 2,960 barrels.

Oil, Pine—June production, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported, amounted to 10,980 fifty-gallon barrels, while the figure stood at 12,540 barrels during the previous month. In June a year ago the amount was 14,330 barrels.

Pinetar—In June of this year production amounted to 7,820 fifty-gallon barrels, while during the previous month it was 8,410 barrels. A year ago in June it stood at 10,040 barrels. These figures are from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rosin—Export of Spanish material decreased to 10,985 metric tons in 1951, from 13,820 tons in 1950, according to information from the Department of Commerce. Exports of rosin averaged approximately 19,000 tons annually in the period from 1933 to 1935, before the civil war. At that time the United States and Germany took approximately two-thirds. The average dropped to 11,600 tons in the period from 1946 to 1951.

Turpentine—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that June production of gum and wood types amounted to 58,380 fifty-gallon barrels, compared to 60,310 during the previous month. The figure for June a year ago was 69,130 barrels.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
G	7.10‡	....	....	....	....
I	....	7.25*	....	....	....
K	....	....	7.19*‡	7.15‡	....
M	....	7.25*	7.18*‡	7.19*‡	....
N	7.25*	....	7.15‡	7.17*‡	....
WG	7.05‡	7.30*	7.28*	7.20*‡	7.26‡
WW, X	....	7.42*	7.46*‡	7.42*	7.32*‡

Sales, USDA
313* 227* 1,394* 978* 505*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	342	26	60	252	127
Shipments	....	....	....	981	171
Stocks	13,286	12,326	12,386	11,657	11,613

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.25; WG, 8.35; WW, X, $8.45.

Rosin, Wood
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	5.40*	....	4.82*†	....	4.15†

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA., per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.538†	.533†	.53†	.535†	....
Sales	24,000‡	30,000‡	22,000‡	8,000‡	....

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	139	540	102	182	135
Shipments	9	69	177	175	69
Stocks	11,634	12,105	12,030	12,037	12,103

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c. l.c.l. 71c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled
(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.475	.461	.466	.49	.49

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material was up 1¼c. per pound last week. This made the price 18¾c., but spot material was very hard to find. Tightening of import quotas by the US government and holding up of export licenses by the Argentine government had just about put things at a standstill on the New York market. European material was also higher, but there was very little of that available.

Domestic material was inactive, it was said, largely as a reflection of conditions effecting the Argentine. Supplies of domestic were sufficient for normal requirements and prices were unchanged.

Cobalt Driers—May production, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 598,612 pounds, while that for the previous

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DI-ISO-OCTYL ADIPATE
DIOCTYL ADIPATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
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month was 592,274 pounds. Shipments in May amounted to 607,852 pounds and in April they came to 607,093 pounds. Stocks at the end of May were 1,037,195 pounds, compared to 1,046,435 pounds at the end of April.

Graphite—One source reported last week that it found business very good, with a pickup evident in demand, which was an unusual condition for this time of year. Considerable amounts of material were reported going into government work and the television tube industry was also consuming sizeable quantities. In the latter industry, it was said that the conventions and summer sales on television sets were boosting demand. Supply was high enough to preclude any difficulty in the filling of orders. Prices were holding firm and no changes were anticipated at this time, it was reported.

Lecithin—Prices were still holding at their previously established levels. Demand was considered pretty good and the overall picture had not shown any great change recently. The hot summer weather had caused a slowness in some of the consuming industries but others were reported to have picked up sufficiently to equalize conditions.

G-E New Silicone Rubber Gum Offered to Fabricators

General Electric Company's chemical division is offering a new silicone rubber gum "SE-76," to rubber fabricators as part of a new marketing approach to acquaint them with the technics and formulations necessary to produce molding and extruding compounds on their own equipment from raw silicone gums. Heretofore, silicone rubber compounds were available only from the manufacturers of silicones, it was stated by Dr. C. E. Reed, general manager of G-E's silicone operations.

The new gum, which is said to offer simple processability, excellent high- and low-temperature characteristics, and better all-round physical properties than former products, is being made available to fabricators along with detailed suggestions for converting the polymer to finished compounds. "SE-76" is being produced in the newly-expanded facilities of the company's silicone plant at Waterford, N. Y. G-E, Dr. Reed added, will continue to offer a line of silicone rubber compounds for those fabricators who may prefer to work with pre-mixed materials.

Hercules Naval Stores Safety Post to Byers

Marshall S. Byers has been named manager of safety for the naval stores department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Formerly, he was service superintendent at the Hercules operated Radford Arsenal, Radford, Va. During the next six months, he will work closely with Volney R. Croswell, retiring manager of safety for the department.

The company also has announced that Henry N. Marsh is transferring from sales research department to the explosives department to undertake a special assignment. Mr. Byers joined Hercules Powder Company in 1923. Mr. Marsh joined Hercules in 1917.

Plaskon Post to Wilson

Robert W. Wilson has joined the Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, as patent counsel. Mr. Wilson, before joining Plaskon, spent six years in patent work for the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Akron, specializing in the field of plastics, resins and synthetic rubber. Prior to that, he was a member of the research staff of the B. F. Goodrich Company where, in 1944, he joined the patent department as a patent specifications writer.

Unexcelled Has New Alkyd

Development of a new odor-free alkyd resin has been announced by the Modene paint division of Unexcelled Chemical Corporation. This new resin is said to permit the formulation of a complete line of flat wall enamels ranging from white through the deepest shades of green, red, brown and black, which will not require use of a special primer to obtain uniform effects over varying types of surfaces.

Morehouse Starts Expansion

Preliminary construction work has started for plant expansion by Morehouse Industries, Los Angeles. A new building, adjacent to the present headquarters plant and office building, will comprise approximately 10,000 square feet. The additional plant facilities will house the laboratory and machine shop.

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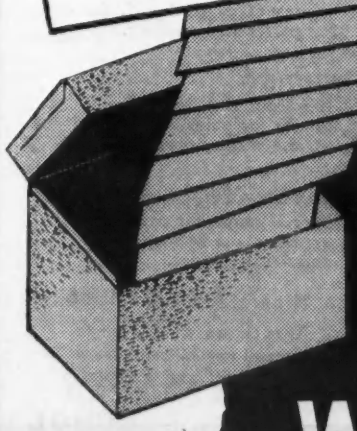

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Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles.

Monsanto Co. Develops New Modified Vinyl Acetate Resin

Development of a modified water soluble vinyl acetate resin, "Polymer C-3," has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

R. C. Evans, general sales manager of the division, described the new resin as "normally insoluble but becoming soluble on addition of a very small amount of alkali or ammonia." Films cast from ammonical solutions of this new resin become water resistant on drying at room temperature, Mr. Evans said.

The resins are said to be unusually stable at elevated temperatures for hot melt adhesive and coating applications where they can be compounded with plasticizers and extenders in the same manner as unmodified polyvinyl acetate. "Experiments have proved," Mr. Evans reported, "that 'Polymer C-3' is an excellent thickening agent and emulsifier for synthetic polymer and copolymer dispersions. Other advantages include its use as a replacement, completely or partially, for polyvinyl alcohol in some applications, as an active surface tension depressant even in hard water, and the fact that the ammonium salt upon drying in air is no longer water soluble."

Dow Announces 3 Major Shifts in Research Staff

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced three high level changes in its research staff, with L. C. Chamberlain, manager of research for its plastics department since 1945, being named assistant to the director of research, Dr. R. H. Boundy.

Raymond F. Boyer will replace Mr. Chamberlain as head of plastics and high polymer research, and Dr. William C. Bauman will step into Mr. Boyer's former position as director of the company's physical research laboratory. Mr. Bauman has been assistant director of the laboratory since 1948.

Mr. Chamberlain joined Dow in 1928. He became assistant director of the physical research laboratory in 1941 and remained there until 1945 when he was placed in charge of the company's plastics research activities. Mr. Boyer entered Dow's physical research laboratory in 1935, where he specialized in the physical chemistry of plastics. He became assistant director of the laboratory in 1945 and director in 1948. Dr. Bauman entered the physical research laboratory in 1938 and became assistant director ten years later.

Titanium Dioxide Plant, First in Spain, Completed

A titanium dioxide plant, the first of its kind in Spain, has been completed by Union Quimica del Norte de Espana, S. A. (Uniquinesa) at its main works near Bilbao, the Department of Commerce has reported. Trial operation began in May and results are reported satisfactory, although some technical problems remain to be solved.

Production is approximately five metric tons daily, but is expected to be increased to seven and a half tons within a few months. Eventual expansion to fifteen tons is planned, depending upon demand and the success of the operation. The company estimates domestic consumption of titanium dioxide at 1,000 tons annually and expects to dispose of the balance of its output in foreign markets. Ilmenite sands from deposits owned by Uniquinesa in Galicia provide the raw material.

Borden Names Ziegler Durite Sales Manager

Appointment of Henry B. Ziegler as sales manager of the Durite products department of the Borden Company's chemical division has been announced by William F. Leicester, president of the division. Before joining Borden's, Mr. Ziegler was district sales manager for the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. He had been associated with this firm for the past six years. His experience in the chemical field also includes six years as research chemist for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Tinting Black Introduced

A new certified tinting black has been introduced by Carbon Dispersions, Inc., Newark, N. J. Known as "Black Shield Double-X," the product is recommended by the producer as a tinting black for a wide veriety of paints. The manufacturer states that the material has a high lampblack content, giving it unusual tinting strength. It has minimum flooding tendency, excellent storage stability and low viscosity for ease of handling. Hegeman gauge shows the grind to be fine, 7½ to 8, it is reported.

Rohm & Haas Unit Elects

Southern Resin & Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Rohm & Haas Company, has elected W. H. Moore a vice-president of the firm. As general manager of Southern Resin & Chemical, which manufactures gum rosin and turpentine, Mr. Moore has been in charge of its operations in Florida and Georgia since 1946, with headquarters at Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Kingsbury Cotton Oil Appoints

Kingsburg Cotton Oil Company, Kingsburg, Cal., has appointed Herbert Ferguson vice-president. Mr. Ferguson has been field manager for the company since December, 1950. He also is president of the Fancher Creek Ginning Company, vice-president of the Blythe Growers Gin Company, and vice-president of the Kingsburg Growers Gin Company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was little snap to trading in oils and fats last week, the market reflecting the usual Summer dullness. Edible vegetable oils, though quiet remained steady. Crude soybean oil was higher due to firmness of cash beans which advanced to the price ceiling. Crude cottonseed oil was firmer as offers of old crop were scarce and it was reported that new crop oil from Texas was placed under the support price program instead of the open market. Peanut oil was in limited supply and well held at prevailing quotations. Corn oil was firmer and slightly higher.

Inquiry for coconut oil was quiet and an easier tone developed. Crude oil declined fractionally for prompt and forward delivery. Copra was dull and nominal.

Tallow and greases declined fractionally early in the week, but became steadier due to improved export demand for yellow grease and reduced offerings of the better grades of tallow. Animal oils were easier. Greases oils dropped 1 to 1½ cents per pound as to grade and neatsfoot oil, 1 cent per pound.

Inactive demand for castor oil resulted in reductions of 2 cents per pound in dehydrated and other grades. Other drying oils also were easier. Tung oil was off fractionally due to lack of consuming demand and CCC asking for bids on government owned stocks of domestic oil. Trend of prices for oiticica oil continued downward and offers at lower levels did not improve buying interest. Linseed oil was inactive and undertone of market continued weak. Quotations could have been shaded about one-half cent per pound for sizable quantities for nearby delivery.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures developed a firmer tone last week, despite light trading. The market reflected firmer soybeans which advanced to the price ceiling and stronger crude cottonseed oil. Offerings were light and moderate trade buying of nearby oil and short covering resulted in a fractional advance. Reports from Texas stated that early new crop cottonseed oil was placed under government support prices which is about 3c. above the current market level. Advices from South stated that unless crude oil and linters advance, early production will be put under the support program.

Offers of old crop crude oil were limited and lifted to 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and Valley. Light sales were reported at 12¼c., f.o.b. Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	341	15.18	14.70	15.06S
October	247	15.22	14.74	15.12S
December	353	15.37	14.85	15.21S
March	98	15.49	14.98	15.34S
May	20	15.15	15.34	15.38@15.45

Total sales, 1,059 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil sales at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil nominal at 11½c., same basis. Market quiet and steady. Very little cottonseed or soybean meals available this territory.

Linseed Oil

There was no improvement in the inactive demand for spot and forward delivery last week. Offerings were liberal and market was easy, especially for nearby delivery. Asking prices for raw oil were unchanged at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Firm bids of ½c. less it was reported could have shaded quotations for carlot quantities for July-August delivery and about ¼c. for September forward. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts were reported as fair.

Minneapolis—Sales of raw linseed oil picked up considerably at Minneapolis the past week. Buyers covered requirements through old crop position, with a few extending purchases as far as the first quarter of next year. Rank and file of trade, however, chose to buy only replacement needs, and to watch developments in new flaxseed crop. Shipping directions against unfilled balances were fair. The price of raw linseed oil held steady at the preceding week's level of 15c. to 15.2c. per pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,160,000	6,900,000
Since Sept. 1	372,120,000	445,580,000

Flaxseed—Market closed firmer and advanced 5c. per bushel late in the week. Crop continued to make favorable progress.

Minneapolis—Increased receipts and almost perfect growing conditions put flaxseed prices on the weaker side early, but the market rallied and cash seed advanced to $4.04 per bushel late in the week. In the southern portion, including southern Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, at least 75 percent of the flaxseed has reached the boll stage and the crop promises to be an excellent one. The late seeded flaxseed in northern Minnesota and North Dakota is in excellent condition though plagued by weeds, and given a reasonable amount of moisture and a frost-free harvest period, it should produce a good crop. With favorable growing conditions, there should be no further setback in the early seeded northern crop which suffered so severely in the drought of May and June. Purchases of spot flaxseed at the Minneapolis market last week totaled 37 cars and about 4,150 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings amounted to 13 cars and 33,677 bushels in trucklots. Most sales were made at about the $4 per bushel mark, or a cent or two either way, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Actual marketings of seed totaled 204 cars, as against 166 in the preceding week and 90 in the same week last year. Shipments last week totaled 20 cars compared to 23 in the preceding week and 65 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	375,500	124,100	37,400	105,400
Since Sept. 1	23,124,300	25,577,300	4,609,400	6,143,600

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Continued slow demand weakened the market and quotations of all grades were dropped 2c. per pound. Bodied was reduced to 32.1c. per pound tankcars; unbodied, 30.6c. and No. 3, 26¾c., same basis. Brazilian No. 1 was easier and quoted at 26c. to 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude oil was unsettled and prompt shipments were lower at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 8½c. for August. At New York the market was merely nominal at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—This market was dull and featureless. Prompt shipment was unchanged and nominal at $125 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was slow. Crude oil was sold at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was quoted at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Firmer crude created a steadier tone and refined was held at 15⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—This market continued inactive and easy. Demand was reported at a standstill. Prices could have been shaded for carlots. Refined was quoted nominally 23c. to 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Inquiry for drums also was slow. Prices ranging from 24½c. to 25c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Moderate volume of business was reported at unchanged quotations. Market was steady as spot stocks of good quality were materially smaller. Edible oil was well held at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Trading in replacements from primary centers was reported light. Olive foots were in slow demand and nominal at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, spot, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Quiet demand was noted for spot delivery. Clarified oil was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, drums, and 11½c. per pound, tankcars.

Peanut—Offers of crude oil were light

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oils, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Oils, castor, dehyd., 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
No. 1, Brazilian, ½c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
N. Y., ¼c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Neatsfoot, 1c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, yellow, ref., 5c. per lb.
Japan, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1951
101.00	†101.03	....	130.37

† Revised.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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and maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Business was slow. Refined oil was slightly easier and quoted at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Continued lack of buying interest kept this market easy and firm bids could have shaded quotations. Refined oil was merely nominal at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Trading was light. Market remained steady, reflecting firmness of beans. Crude oil was held at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for July-August, with bids ¼c. less. September was nominal at 11⅜c. and October-December, 11¼c. Refined salad oil was firmer and quoted at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	33	11.30	10.94	11.20@11.30
October	12	11.05	10.72	10.95@11.05
December	4	10.95	10.72	10.90@10.91
May	13	11.10	10.99	10.99@11.01

Total sales, 62 contracts.

Tung—Slow demand, combined with CCC asking bids for 1,568,000 pounds for government owned domestic oil, unsettled the market and quotations were slightly lower. Tankcars were quoted at 39¼c. per pound, for spot, and 39c., September delivery. Drums also were easier, ranging from 41¼c. to 41½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market became steadier after declining ⅛c. per pound due to improved export demand. Large quantities of yellow grease were reported sold for export on the basis of 4⅛c. and 4¼c. per pound, bulk, f.a.s. Domestic sales were noted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Other grades were in slow request. Choice white was quoted at 6⅛c.; house 3¾c. and brown, 3¼c., same basis.

Lard—This market was firmer and advanced fractionally last week. Cash lard was quoted at 11⅞c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was easy early, but developed a steadier tone with reduced offerings of the higher grades. Export was active and round lots were moved at premiums. Fancy was steady at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅞c.; special, 5⅛c. and No. 1, 4¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Trading continued inactive and market was easier with the lower cost of basic materials. Prices were weak for grease oils, dropping 1c. to 1½c. per pound, for extra Winter strained and prime burning, while No. 1 was nominally unchanged. Neatsfoot oil also was weaker and all grades were cut 1c. per pound. Oleo oil and stearine were in limited supply and quotably unchanged.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported practically at a standstill last week for spot and forward delivery. Quotations were unchanged and nominal. Tanked Newfoundland oil was quoted at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity. Interest in shipments continued quiet.

Refined Fish—Trading was confined to small fill-in quantities. Market was dull and featureless. Prices were without change, with sellers asking for bids. Light pressed was offered at 11c. to 11.2c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined at 1c. more. Buying interest in crude menhaden oil also was inactive. Prompt and forward deliveries were unchanged at 7c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore and 5¾c., Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Local oils remained extremely tight during the week as indicated by movements of Gulf Coast menhaden oil to the Pacific Coast at 5.75c. per pound, f.o.b. Louisiana. Bids of 5½c. for tuna oil have gone unattended as sellers of the limited remaining oil look to a 6c. market. No offerings of Canadian herring oil were reported. As yet, no reports have been forthcoming on new crop Monterey or San Pedro sardine oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Crushers continued to stand by awaiting news from Washington and crop reports, but are not in a selling mood. Mills throughout the Mississippi Valley plan to start operations some time during September and a few mills in South Alabama and South Georgia hope to get started crushing new crop cottonseed the latter part of August. Buyers have not shown any particular buying interest for forward shipments. Only a few scattered resale cars are available at prices ranging $2 to $5 over the mill ceiling prices.

Linseed Meal—Offers continued scarce as trade awaited the announcement of higher price ceilings. Quotations were entirely nominal.

Minneapolis—Offerings of linseed meal were scarce as the trade still waited for the new ceiling regulation which was expected late last week or early this week. Extracted linseed meal was quoted by crushers nominally at $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; expeller meal at $71.50 to $72 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	5,040,000	11,400,000
Since Sept. 1	489,900	789,780,000

Peanut Feed—Supplies of peanut feed are becoming scarcer as the government did not release peanuts for crushing last week. Only a few mills are operating and most of their tonnage is sold. The market is firm and demand very good at prices averaging $92 per ton for 45 percent old process basis Georgia mills, August and September shipment. Solvent feed was available at $90 per ton f.o.b. Alabama mills, August-September shipment.

Soybean Meal—After a very slow demand for the last several weeks, buyers purchased a few cars of meal, and mixtures, and the market has firmed up somewhat. Soybean meal mixtures were quoted $92 to $94 per ton bulk, basis Decatur, August and September shipment. Pure meal is still available at $81 per ton bulk, Decatur, for October-November-December shipment, but processors are trying to get an escalator clause included in contracts in case they are granted higher ceilings. There is still no southeastern production meal except for isolated resale cars that range from $102 to $104 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. shipping point.

Waxes

Beeswax—There was little doing in this market last week. Crude was inactive and replacements were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Yellow refined was easier, while bleached was unchanged.

Carnauba — Trading continued slow. Consumers were practically out of the market and quotations more or less nominal, for spot delivery. The Brazilian market was reported steady. Offers were light and and well held. No. 3 crude was unchanged at 98c. to $1 per pound, and refined, $1.03 to $1.04 per pound, depending upon quantity. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and No. 2 at $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, depending upon quantity.

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2—Rotary Kilns: 7' x 120' Vulcan Iron Works, 8' x 135'.
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1—#5057 5-roll Raymond High Side, with oil journals, piping complete.
2—Raymond 4-roll High Side Mills, each complete with 2-50 HP. 3/60/2200 volt motors, connecting piping, etc.
FILTERS: 4—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c; 502 sq. ft. f.a. One without leaves; one for 72 leaves on 2" c/c, 1,004 sq. ft. f.a.
BALL AND TUBE MILLS: 4—Traylor Tube Grinding Mills, silex lined, 5' x 22', with herringbone steel gears; 5' x 20', 4'6" x 18'6", 4'6" x 14'.
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12—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate & Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
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Devine 36" dia. Impreg. Unit; closed Jack. Liquor & Impreg. Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impreg. Kettle.
1—Steel ASME 275 PSI Closed Pressure Tank, 4½'x10'.
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Steel Tank.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks 50 to 500 gals
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 6'x8'.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals.
Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U. S. Lab. Colloid Mill, 1½ HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 40 speed Mixer, 2 HP.
Patterson 3½ dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers. 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36"
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.

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WOrth 2-5745

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Some of the Finest Equipment in the Land

6—Shriver diaphragm pumps—150 to 50 GPM—Lasti-glas lined.
3—Stainless steel 75 & 185 sq. ft. condensers.
4—Sperry & Shriver 18" & 24" bronze aluminum filter presses.
6—2500 gal. steel agitated vac reactors.
1—Pfaudler 150 gallon ASME glass lined evaporating dish.
2—Zaremba & Devine 1 & 2 effect evaporators—coiler & all steel.
2—Pfaudler 400 & 500 gal. glass lined jacketed & agitated reactors ASME.
9—Day, Robinson powder mixers, 50# to 7500#.
1—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum dryer or flaker.
14—Colton & Stokes tablet presses—½" to 3" single & rotary.
2—Day 80 gallon change can mixers.

Sell or *Trade* your Surplus—To Your Advantage

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION

146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

1—New 48" Stainless Steel Center Slung Centrifuge.
1—Sharples S.S. Super Centrifuge 2 HP.
1—De Laval S.S. Centrifuge Model B-11.
4—Aluminum Tubular Condensers 100 and 166 Sq. Ft. Surface.
1—Syntron S.S. Vibraflow Feeder Conveyor FO-6-9202, Type 45.
1—Buflovak 6' Vacuum Jack. Crystallizer.
1—Stokes #138 Vacuum Shelf Dryer Six 24" x 36" Shelves.
1—Automatic Stainless Steel 9 Stem Rotary Filler with Resina Automatic Capper.
8—Wood Plate & Frame Filters 18" to 42".
2—Sperry 36" C. I. Wood Filter Presses Hyd. Closures.
1—Dopp C. I. 250 Gal. Jack. Kettle, double motion agitator.
1—Dopp 800 gal. C. I. Jack. Agitated Kettle.
4—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles 125 and 150 gallon with D. M. Agitators.
1—Charlotte S. S. Colloid Mill, 1-50 G.P.H.
1—Charlotte Monel Colloid Mill, 20-100 G.P.H.
2—Abbe Porc. Jar Mills 8 and 10 jars.
2—Day & Ross 12" x 32" x 16" x 40" three roll mills.
1—Day 250 Gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Day "D" Jack. Spiral Mixer 600#.
1—Stokes S. S. 43A Granulator.
2—Mikro 2 TH Pulverizers 10 HP.
1—Gruendler W. B., Jr. Pulverizer 10 HP.
6—Stokes 212C Hi-Vac Pumps 100 cfm.
4—Rotex Screens 20" x 48" to 40" x 120".
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
1—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machine.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks 150 to 2500 gals.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 48" x 108" and 42" x 120".
2—Reactors Stainless Steel, 20 and 80 gals.

Send us your inquiries and list of Surplus

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.

533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

LIQUIDATION ON PREMISES AT NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

All Equipment Must Be Removed In 30 Days. Everything Offered At Give-away Prices.

COLUMNS

5'x47'x⅜", 20 trays, 40 PSI, welded (2).
5'x38'x⅜", 14 trays, 40 PSI, welded.
5'x30'x⅜" Spray, Packed, welded.
2'x12'x8"x¾", 18 trays, cast iron.

BLOWERS

14"x18" Roots-Connersville, 1,550 CFM, 6 PSI.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

1,035 sq. ft., 4 pass, Braun, 250 PSI, all steel.
3,460 sq. ft., Whitlock, shell 50 PSI, tubes 75 PSI, all steel (5).
60 sq. ft., Ross, Adm. tubes, steel shell.

REBOILER

7'x16'x⅜", 40 PSI 2,250 sq. ft. tube surface.

GAS HOLDERS

100M cu. ft., 2 lift, 56'x24' (2).
572 cu. ft., single lift, 9'x9'.

STACK

4'x66'x⅜" riveted.

COMPRESSORS

12"x9" Worthington, 275 CFM, 45 PSI (2).
15"x5½" Brunswick CO_2 7,500 CFH, 1,100 PSI.
#7 Nash with Air Separator, bronze trim.

CARBON TRAPS

6'x17'7"x1 1/8", welded (2).

EQUIPMENT IN OUR WAREHOUSE

CONVEYORS

5" Fuller Kinyon, complete.
Apron, 36"x34'.
Screw, 12"x60'.
Belt—All widths and lengths (write for complete listing).
16" SS Conveyor Screws ribbon type.

KETTLES-REACTORS

5,500 gal. aluminum, 8'x15'x¾" agit. (2).
2,350 gal. ASME jackt'd., agit. steel.
500 gal. Pfaudler, Type LL
400 gal. Pfaudler, jackt'd., agitated.
40 gal. SS clad, 40 PSI, jackt'd. (4).

KILNS, COOLERS, DRYERS

10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x64'x⅜".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
4'x35'x½" with burner.
5'6"x25', Allis Chalmers, complete.

MIXERS

Paddle, 19"x24"x18', complete w/drive.
Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 48"x6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Dayton, 100 gal., vert., steel, agit.
Champion, Type E, size 2, 110 gals.

PRESSURE VESSEL

16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" WP 150 PSI, ASME.

TANK CAR TANKS

6500 gal. 76"x26'7" shell 11/16" & 5/16".

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WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

Heat and Power Co., inc.

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MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

Reliable FMC EQUIPMENT

Steel Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
Steel Jacketed Digester; 2800 Gal., 6'7" x 11'3".
Steel Jacketed Rotary Digester; 9'6" x 12'; 100 PSI ASME.
A. O. Smith Welded Steel (2") Pressure Tanks; 8' x 40' and 10' x 40'.
Acid Proof Tile Lined Autoclaves; 6'10" x 14' with cone tops and bottoms; 3,375 gals. 100 PSI.
Rubber Lined Steel Pressure Tanks; 40,000 Gal. 11' x 56' 50 PSI ASME.
Steel Autoclave; 5' x 26'; coil heated with tracks, var. pump and receiver.
Steel Autoclave 6' x 21'; 300 PSI; Jacketed and Agitated.
Steel Vulcanizer, 6' x 26'; 125 PSI with tracks and trucks.
Biggs Vulcanizer, 6' x 14'; 110 PSI, ASME; quick opening door.
S/S Reactor; 24" x 48"; coil heated; agitated.
S/S Jacketed Reactor; 24" x 40" with agitator.
S/S 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' x 30".
S/S 250 Gal. Closed Top; 36" x 50", agitated.
Monel Jacketed and Agitated 250 Gal. Reactor with S/S Condenser, Receiver, etc.
S/S 475 Gal. 4' x 5' Jacketed and Agitated.
S/S Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40" x 8'.

FOR GOOD USED EQUIPMENT DEPEND UPON THIS NAME

International Type X24 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 5' with 50 HP. gear motors; also size 6' x 8'.
Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 4'6" x 5'; P.D.
Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 6'.
Abbe Burstone Lined Pebble Mill; 32" x 36" with 2 HP motor.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 5' x 10' with 10 HP.
N. K. Porter Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 5' x 6' with 25 HP.
Patterson Chrome Manganese Tube Mill; 3' x 10' with air-classifier.
Allis Chalmers Tube Mill, 60" x 22'; silica brick lined.
Kennedy-Van Saun Ball Mill; 4' x 8' with Herculite liner.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 16' x 36" with Feedometer, etc.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4'6" x 24" with 30 HP.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; silica block lined; 5' x 36".
Shriver 30" Cast Iron 37 Chamber recessed press; open del.
Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Cast Iron; 34 chamber Press; 2 eyed; closed delivery; gear and pinion closing.
Sperry 36" Cast Iron Type 41 Plate and Frame 34 Chamber Press; 2 eyed; closed delivery; ratchet gear closing.
Shriver 36" Cast Iron 48 Chamber P.&F. Press; Open Del.

Send for Latest Bulletin

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

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AUTOCLAVE

42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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EQUIPMENT

for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Tolhurst 26" Rubber Covered, Center Slung Centrifuge.
1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter #PN-14.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Condenser, 14 sq. ft.
2—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft. each.
1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-S-26.
1—Sperry Aluminum 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 3" Frames (Unused).
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 150 gals., Series M.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series P, 50 gals. cap. working 125# PSI, jacket 75# PSI.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, Series R, 500 gals. cap.
1—Mikro #2-TH Pulverizer, Stainless Steel & Bronze Construction.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Type N, 20 Shelves, Size of Shelves 5' x 14'.

1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 488 gals. cap., Internal Pressure 300 PSI, Jacket 75 PSI with coils.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 10 gals. cap.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals. cap.
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals. cap. with Agitator.
20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. cap. each.
18—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.
1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals. cap.
1—Readco Lab Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 2½ gals. cap., Sigma Blades.
4—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.
1—Mikro #1SH Pulverizer.
1—Stainless Steel Type 316 Storage Tank, 1,500 gals. cap.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 48" rubber, 26" Tinned Copper.
SCREENS—Tyler Hummer 3x5 Single/double/& triple deck. Sturtevant 3x5 single.
HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LG 1, 8X 825, Reg. #1-GA30 to 100 HP.
PEBBLE MILLS — Lab. Jars—30x20, 36x42, 6'x8', 8'x10',
HARDINGE MILLS—7'x48", 8'x22" w/ 3/60/220-440 motors.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver P&F, 18" w/ 24 chambers, open, wash. 24" w/ 28 chambers, closed, non-wash.
SEPARATOR—Raymend 6' Whizzer w/ motor.
ROTARY KILNS—24"x18', 4'x30', 5x40, 6x80.
JAW CRUSHERS—8x11, 8x14, 11x20, 14x28.
ROLL CRUSHERS—12x12, 16x10, 30x 16.
VACUUM PUMPS—IR—4x4x2¼—Devine 10x10
CENTRIFUGE—Sharples Super s/s #16 Pressuretite.
INFORMATION—Supplied at your request.

LAWLER COMPANY

LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

Machinery Order Revised

The Office of Price Stabilization last week provided manufacturers of machinery and related manufactured goods under CPR 30, with a method for determining ceilings for products which have been substantially modified. The action, covered by amendment 34 to CPR 30, took effect July 26, and provides a one-step calculation for ceiling prices. Previously, section 8 of CPR 30 established a procedure by which base period prices were established for modified products.

FOR SALE

3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Mixer: Day #6. 100 gal., jktd., 25 hp.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Reactors: 100, 250 gal. stainless steel.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Steel Tanks: 2500 gal. jktd. open top.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 2 hp motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jackted.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier. Charlotte—st steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

"Geared to Serve You"

130 Gal. Stainless Steel Hi-Pressure Jacketed & Agitated Kettle.
650 Gal. Aluminum Tank, closed top.
250 Gal. Stainless Steel tanks, closed top—Manhole covers.
Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge—Clarifier.
Tolhurst 12" Perforated Basket Centrifuge—Motor Driven.
Colton 16 Punch Rotary Tablet Press—M.D.
What have you for sale?
List your surplus with us!

JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
"Geared to Serve You"
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-9010-9011

FOR SALE

2—Meter Driven #251 Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 3-6695-6

ELECTRIC IMMERSION HEATERS

NEW

115 Volt • 500 Watt • AC or DC
Complete with electric plug and rubber cap.
Original Cost - $48.00 each
Special Price - $10.00 each
In Dozen Lots - $8.00 each

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

AVAILABLE — Our Show Room

KLEIN FILTER, 60 sq. ft., in Stainless Steel
IPECO WET Mixer, 15 Gal. Stainless Steel
SCHMIEG FUME & Dust SCRUBBER, 1000 CFM
KLEIN FILTER FEEDER, ALSO: Drum Drain Racks, Dollies, Roller, Wheel & Power Conveyors

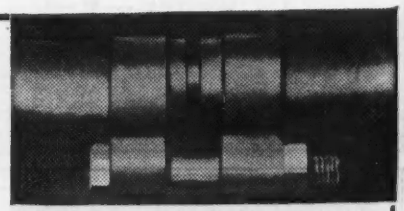
IPECO, 26-48 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, N. Y.
At Subways, Parking, RA 9-6200

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T.-Kestner & Hecht. Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM

features Simple, Faster Closing Locking Ring!



A simple, basically proven locking ring that will save you time, trouble and leaky drums. Simple because it differs in only one important respect from the commonly used ring—that important difference is the simple, neat and inexpensive method of attaching the nut to the lug.

Basically proven because the idea embodied is identical with that used for bolted rings on ICC-17H drums. No loose nuts to fumble with. Perfectly engineered in every detail. And with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.

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Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: 7-new 500-gallon stainless steel tanks, hinged covers, on steel stands, including portable agitators with ½ hp explosion-proof motors, dished bottom, center 2" outlet; 2—#2SI Mikro pulverizers; 1—Eppenbach homo mixer, stainless steel, with 7½ hp explosion-proof motor. OPD 493.

Liquidation equipment sale—One Ross number 9 Stone water cooled ointment mill—one 8 quart hand tubing machine each less than twenty hours usage—approximately 35 gross tin tubes. 5650 buys $1,350 value. Details on request. OPD 497.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C. Water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co. 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12, N. Y. HOllis 8-2900.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclave, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 471.

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 472.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Giant Tube filling, fully automatic equipment, any diameters from ⅜" to 2". Manufacturing and production facilities for any size run. Control laboratory. Shave creams, tooth pastes shampoos, pharmaceuticals, special department for caulking compounds, greases and industrials. Old Empire Mfg. Chemists, Inc., 31-33 Coes Place, Newark, New Jersey, MArket 2-2676.

MATERIALS OFFERED

50 Drums petroleum sulphonate of leading manufacturer, 62% sulphonates, in original drums. Will sacrifice as our formula using this product discontinued. OPD 494.

Available below schedule, savings up to 50%! 5 tons Sodium Nitrite, 4,000 gallons Amyl Alcohol, 4 drums Dimethyl Aniline, 4,000 gallons Ethylene Dichloride, 4,000 gallons Diethylene Glycol, 2,000 lbs. Neatsfoot Oil 15°, 4,000 lbs. Potassium Ferrocyanide, 10 tons Lead Acetate, 25 tons Potash Carbonate (Calcined), 100 tons Soda Ash. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., N.Y.C. 5, DIgby 4-9760.

Quinaldine Koppers in Galvanized Drums, 12,000 lbs. @ 20c. per lb., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. Otto B. May, Inc., 190 Niagara St., Newark, N. J.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 482.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Paint Chemist Wanted—man with at least two years experience in the formulation of trade sales finishes. Excellent opportunity with Raw Material Sales Service Laboratory in New York Metropolitan area. Advise salary desired in reply. All answers will be kept in strictest confidence. OPD 487.

Wanted Experienced Trader to establish department. Moderate salary, plus profit sharing up to 50% of the profits, write appropriate details to OPD 474.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Research Chemist to conduct pharmaceutical and biological research in addition to product control and supervisory capacity with midwestern pharmaceutical laboratory. Replies should include previous experience, salary requirements and personal data. OPD 495.

SERVICES OFFERED

Do you have a product that should be sold to the food industry? A young progressive firm now marketing chemical specialties to food canners and processors on a national scale wants additional products to sell. Can we help you in this volume market? OPD 496.

Dow Voices Optimism

—Continued from page 5

tives have become of importance, with promise of further growth," Mr. Doan declared.

Industrial chemicals accounted for about 52 percent of Dow's dollar volume sales during the fiscal year ended May 31, Mr. Doan said. The balance of the company's sales were made up of the following:—Plastics, 29 percent; magnesium, 11 percent; agricultural chemicals, 5 percent, and fine chemicals, 3 percent.

Mr. Bennett revealed that Dow owns more than 10,000 acres of future plant sites, and has fresh water supplies adequate for more than a quarter-century's requirements. Calvin A. Campbell, Dow vice-president and general counsel, stated that approximately 50 percent of the expansion spending would go into two Texas plants of the company. Carl A. Gerstacker, Dow treasurer, estimated that the $100,000,000 would probably last the company through 1956, and by that time increasing cash accumulation would support $100,000,000 of annual expansion spending. Dow now has a net of $145,000,000 in certificates of necessity for expansions now building or definitely planned.

Sulphur Exports

—Continued from page 3

drain on stocks halted. Requirements for the last half of this year exceed prospective production by 529,740 tons.

The sulphur committee of the IMC, in working out the allocation program for the new quota period, agreed to make arrangements whereby domestic users in the United States or in other countries may purchase any sulphur allocated to other countries participating in the IMC and not used by any such participating country.

Crude Sulphur Only

As on previous occasions, the sulphur committee dealt only with crude sulphur and did not allocate the relatively small quantities of refined sulphur which enter into international trade. The committee expects, however, that the trade in refined sulphur will continue to follow the normal pattern.

The total amount of sulphur to enter international trade was estimated by IMC at 634,800 tons. In addition to 465,000 tons of US exports, other exporting countries and the amounts were:—Bolivia, 8,000 tons; Chile, 12,500 tons; Colombia, 4,300 tons; Ecuador, 9,300 tons; Italy, 43,000 tons; Japan, 49,800 tons; Mexico, 2,000 tons; Norway, 31,900 tons, and Peru, 9,000 tons.

Nylon Expansion Gets

—Continued from page 4

pany, Parlin, N. J., $1,420,000 certified and 40 percent allowed.

Ethylcellulose — Hercules Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., $315,865 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Iso-butane—Skelly Oil Company, Stephens County, Okla., $167,000 certified and 90 percent allowed.

Limestone—Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company, Presque Isle County, Mich., $8,300,000 certified and 20 percent allowed.

Lindane—Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., $411,700 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Liquid hydrocarbon concentrates—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Hastings, W. Va., $2,105,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon—Air Reduction Company, one project at Philadelphia, $8,452,520 certified and 50 percent allowed; a second project at Chicago, $4,374,170 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Melamine—American Cyanamid Company, two projects at Willow Island, W. Va., one certified for $615,000, of which 45 percent was allowed, and the other certified for $2,474,000, of which a similar 45 percent allowance was made.

Methionine—Dow Chemical Company, Pittsburg, Calif., $1,502,700 certified and 40 percent allowed.

Methylene chloride—Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., $1,119,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Naphthalene—Koppers Company, Follansbee, W. Va., $363,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Nitrocellulose—Hercules Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., $535,000 certified and 55 percent allowed.

Nitrocellulose products—Hercules Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., $781,260 certified and 55 percent allowed.

Nitrogen—Union Oil Company of California, Wilmington, Calif., $5,000,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Nitroparaffin—Commercial Solvents Corporation, plant location to be determined, $13,195,300 certified and 60 percent allowed.

N-trichloromethylthiotetrahydrophtalimide—Calhio Chemicals, Inc., Lake County, Ohio, $800,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Plastic sheet and film—Celanese Corporation of America, Cumberland, Md., $545,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Phenolic resins—Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., $3,346,700 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Silane and silicone products—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Tonowanda, N. Y., $751,000 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Sulphur—Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware, Park County, Wyo., $904,800 certified and 70 percent allowed.

Synthetic quartz crystals—Brush Development Company, Bedford, Ohio, $35,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Vinyl resins—Montanto Chemical Company, Texas City, Tex., $1,681,250 certified and 45 percent allowed.

FSA Retains

—Continued from page 3

this responsibility when a packer or distributor relabels the drug for some use other than originally intended without the manufacturer's knowledge.

The regulations state that the intended use of a drug may be determined by circumstances surrounding its distribution, by labeling claims, advertising matter, or oral or written statements. But if a packer, distributor or seller intends a drug for different uses than those intended by the person from whom he received the drug, such packer, distributor or seller is required to supply adequate labeling in accordance with the new intended uses. If a manufacturer knows or has knowledge of the facts that would give him notice, that a drug introduced into interstate commerce by him is to be used for conditions, purposes or uses other than the ones for which he offers it, he is required to provide adequate labeling for such drug which accords with such other uses to which it is to be put.

NPA Lifts Curbs

—Continued from page 3

chlorine; lithium metal; paraphenylphenol, and paratertiary phenol.

Other Decontrolled Items

Other decontrolled items include:—Antimony and antimony scrap; bismuth, boron, cadmium, calcium, mica, osmium, all types of non-ferrous scrap, tin, zinc and silicon; converted aluminum foil; cellophane; metal shipping containers, and a number of plastic packages and wrappers.

The changes in inventory regulation No. 1 also included numerous revisions of descriptions of product groups covered by the order, and a clarification of the term "practicable minimum working inventory" so as to specifically permit persons to use any reasonable representative period in the six months ending June 30, 1950, to determine their inventory position.

Fertilizer Sales to Farmers Given Retail Status by OPS

The Office of Price Stabilization last week amended the General Ceiling Price Regulation to provide that sales of fertilizer to farmers shall be considered retail sales instead of wholesale sales under the GCPR.

This change in the law may have the effect of raising ceiling prices somewhat. OPS officials cautioned, however, that sellers who gave special prices to farmers during the base period, or to different classes of farmers, must continue to do so now. The amendment does not change the OPS rules which require that price differences to different classes of purchasers must be maintained. The action, amendment 32 to the GCPR is required by section 403(d)(5) of the defense production act, which was included in the 1952 amendments adopted by congress last month, and which provides as follows:—

"For the purpose of determining the applicable ceiling price under the General Ceiling Price Regulation issued January 26, 1951, as amended, any sale of fertilizer to the ultimate user by a person who acquired it for resale shall be considered a retail sale." Definitions of "sale at retail" and "sale at wholesale" contained in section 22 of the GCPR are amended to conform to this provision.

Under the amendment, a reseller's ceiling price for sales of a particular fertilizer to farmers is the highest price at which he delivered it during the base period (December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951) to a purchaser of the same class. This is regardless of whether or not at least 10 percent by dollar volume of the reseller's total base period deliveries to that class of purchaser were at that price, which is required under the GCPR for manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales. The amendment removes such sales to the ultimate users, including farmer purchasers, from coverage of the 10 percent rule.

Also, not now applicable to sales of fertilizers to ultimate users are rules set forth in section 3(b) which in some cases permit the use of price list prices instead of actual delivered prices during the base period. Under section 6 of the GCPR, a seller prices new products by reference to a competitor's price and reports his action to OPS. As a wholesaler he must wait thirty days before selling at his proposed ceiling. If he is a retailer he may sell as soon as his report is mailed.

OPS Modifies Price Rules on Sales to US

The Office of Price Stabilization last week modified its special overriding regulations governing sales to the United States, its agents and suppliers, and reissued them in a single regulation. The action was taken through revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 2, and became effective July 26. OPS emphasized that the new regulation is more than a consolidation of existing regulations. For example, it:—

Revises the conditions providing the basis for exemption of certain commodities.

Provides for defense contractors and subcontractors a new procedure for establishing ceiling prices.

Makes important changes in regulatory provisions covering "first production" contracts and emergency purchases.

Enlarges the list of defense agencies affected.

In addition to articles of a military nature, the revised regulation also exempts the following from all ceiling price regulation:—

Non-food products being produced under a defense contract or subcontract by a manufacturer for the first time, where a period of not more than six months is needed to make a reasonably accurate estimate of costs.

Contracts classified as "secret".

Lithium Compounds

—Continued from page 4

the government on the control that may be necessary to cope with a "developing shortage" of lithium compounds over the next eighteen months before new capacity comes into production.

It has been estimated that deficits will occur between production and requirements of 1,500,000 pounds in 1952 and of 3,500,000 pounds in 1953. Three of the industry members recommended that the present system of directors on producers be continued, while the fourth committee member favored an allocation program, NPA said.

The committee asked that consideration be given to equalizing the defense load on individual producers and to setting a ceiling on the mandatory acceptance of DO ratings.

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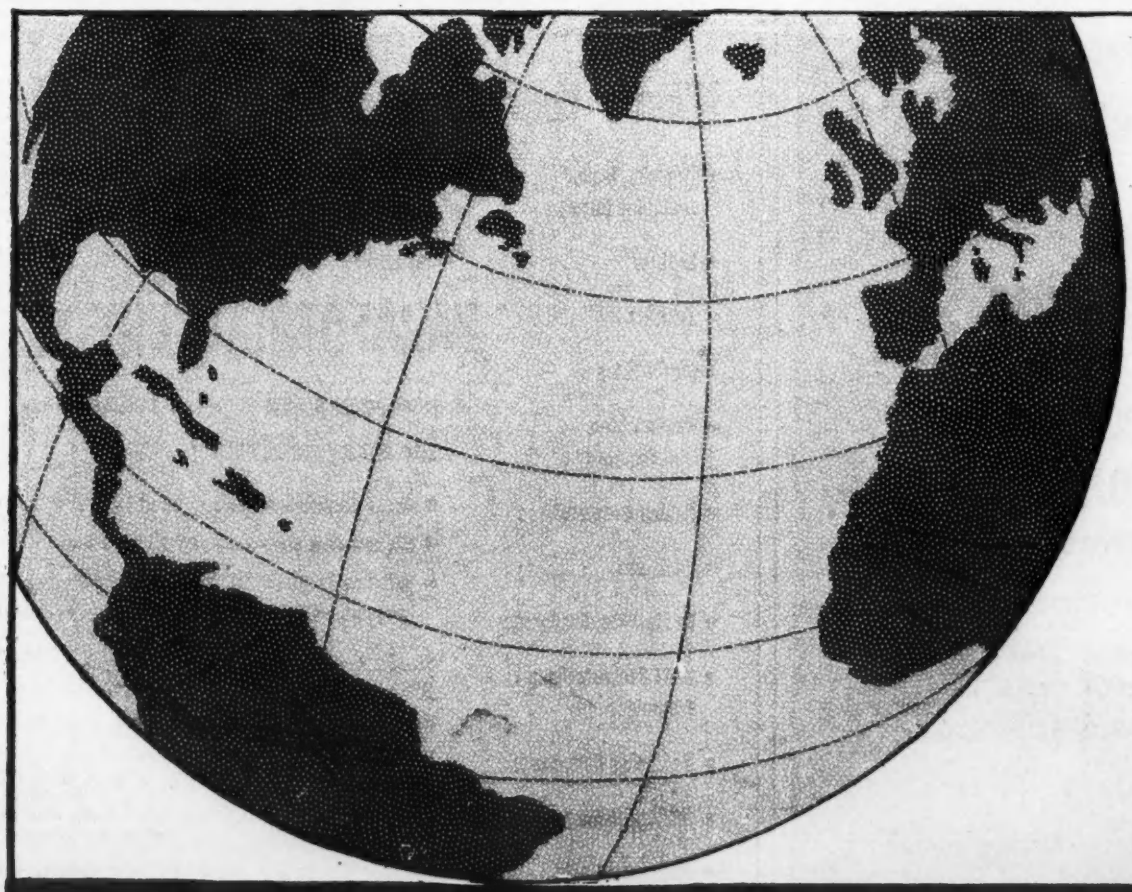

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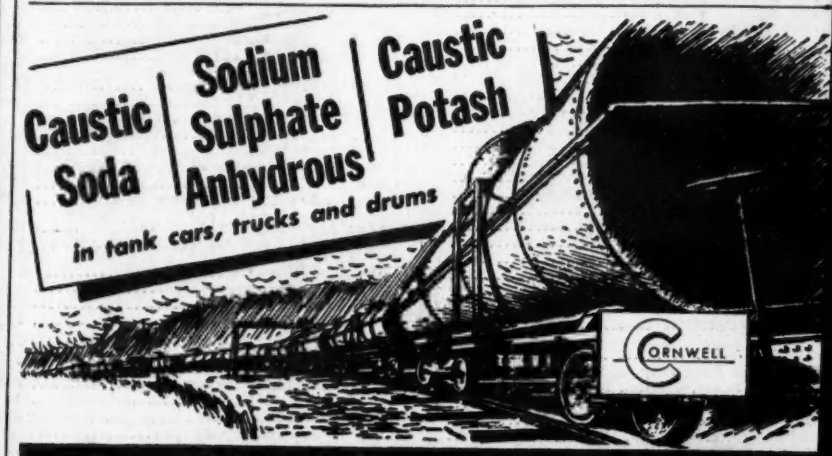

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